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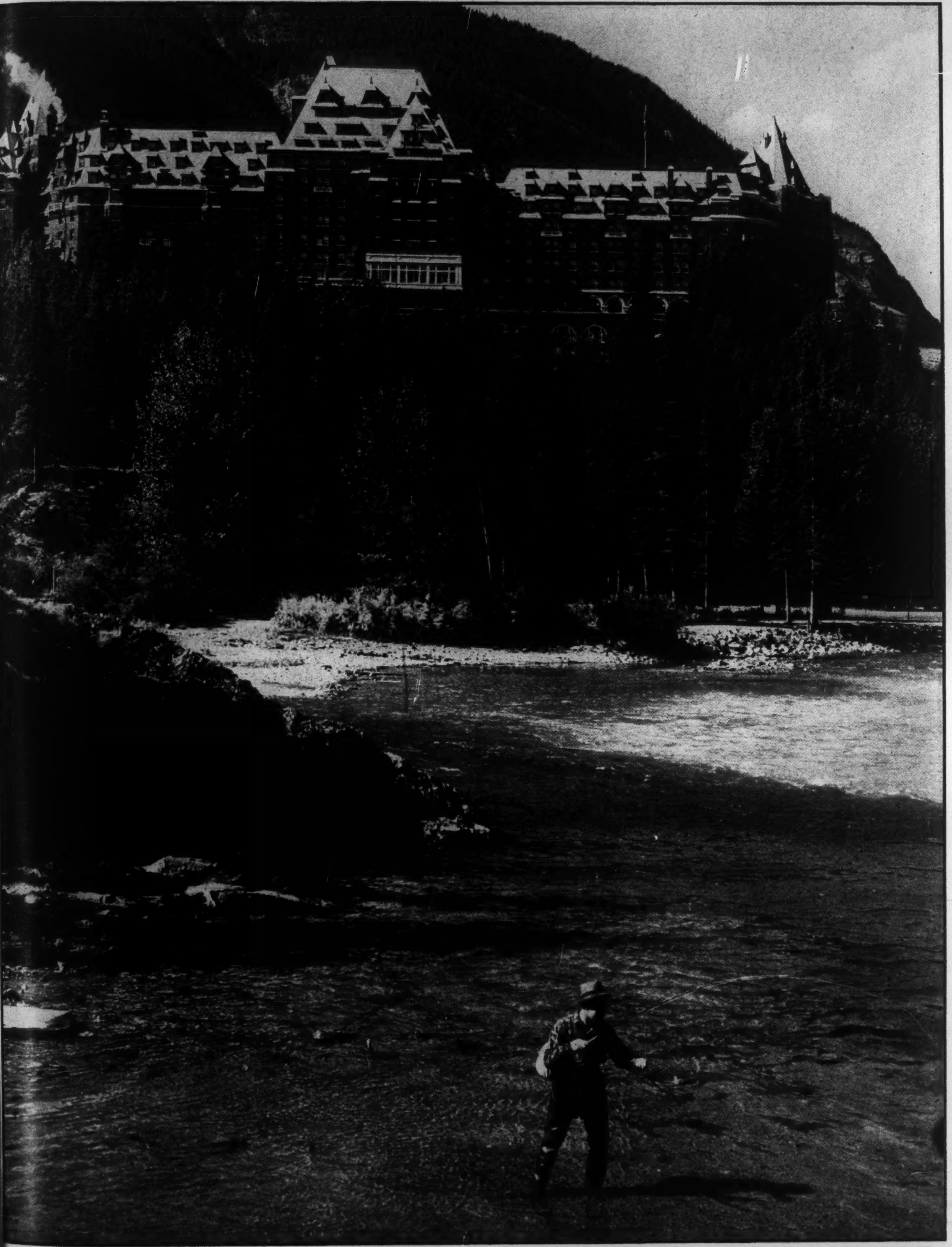

—C.P.R. Photo

At Banff Springs Hotel in the Rockies, members of the C.M.A. next week will grapple with weighty problems of management and labor, productivity and trade. The outcome will affect all Canadian business.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Back to the Barter Era

THE situation into which the world is thrown by a pronounced maldistribution of its supply of "hard" money is strikingly exemplified by the barter deal which has just been arranged between Canada and Argentina and which involves the exchange of newsprint for oils and fats. Argentina has a large surplus of oils and fats. Canada needs oils and fats but would normally buy them from her nearer neighbor the United States, which has also a plentiful surplus of them. But Canada cannot now buy them from the United States, for the simple reason that she is desperately hard up for U.S. exchange, and must cut down her purchases from that country by any available means. Canada has a surplus of newsprint which she would like to sell to somebody who would pay her in U.S. currency; but nobody outside of the United States wants to part with U.S. currency if it can possibly be avoided. The only way in which Canada and Argentina can bypass this obstacle of the lack of an acceptable form of international money is by barter.

No great harm is done by a few small transactions of this kind. But the alarming thing is that they do nothing to remedy the basic evil, namely the shortage of U.S. dollars outside of the United States. Neither Canada nor Argentina nor any other country outside of the United States will have any more U.S. dollars after this transaction has been completed than they had before. The tendency therefore is for these barter transactions to go on increasing, until many countries are tied up with barter agreements covering most of their external trade.

Since it is obviously necessary that such agreements should in the main be arrived at by governments, through block purchase, rather than by private trading — no Canadian with newsprint to sell wants to be paid with a cargo of oils and fats — the concentration of international trade in governmental hands is intensified, and it comes more and more to be used as an instrument of national policy. This tendency is unfortunately not unpleasing to a certain type of government officials and even of statesmen. We can hardly suppose that bulk purchasing by newsprint does anything to diminish the power and authority of the Argentine government, and it may even increase it.

The United States, we are reasonably confident, is anxious for the restoration of multilateral trading, and so far as possible private trading, in the international sphere. But this restoration cannot be achieved without a free and unimpeded circulation of true international money, and the basic element of that international money is the precious metals. The world is rapidly getting into exactly the same situation as existed after the last war, namely that the United States is both the current possessor and the future recipient (under debtor-creditor arrangements) of far too large a share of the world's gold supply. And while it would be too much to maintain that that situation was mainly responsible for the outbreak of the second war, it is nevertheless indefeasibly true that it contributed enormously to the exaggeration of the powers of governments, which played so heavily into the hands of the politicians and political parties, with naturally autocratic tendencies.

An effective international monetary system is as essential to freedom as the will to be free. The breakdown of that system will in the long run destroy freedom as much in the country which has too much of the international money as in those which have too little.

Industry at Banff

THE 76th annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is taking place at Banff next week, should be one of the most important the association has ever held. It is particularly fortunate that it is being held so near to the West Coast and that the members attending it will actually prolong

(Continued on Page Five)

In British Columbia's Pulp and Paper Towns

Paper mills at Ocean Falls, B.C. The pulp and paper industry constitutes the province's largest industrial investment. Its employees are the highest paid of any manufacturing industry in B.C., and the best-paid pulp and paper workers in the whole Dominion.

Pictures by
Steffens-Colmer, Vancouver

WITH a total of $75,000,000 and an average of $16,000 in plant and equipment for every employee, the pulp and paper industry of British Columbia is the province's largest industrial development. The annual payroll exceeds $10,000,000 and the total market value of the industry's production for the past year was $35,000,000. Its employees are the highest paid of any manufacturing industry in B.C. and the best-paid pulp and paper workers in Canada; they also enjoy the maximum stability of employment.

Over and above all this, surveys and analyses show that the 12,000 people living in B.C.'s pulp and paper communities enjoy more amenities of living and lower living costs than the average worker in the province.

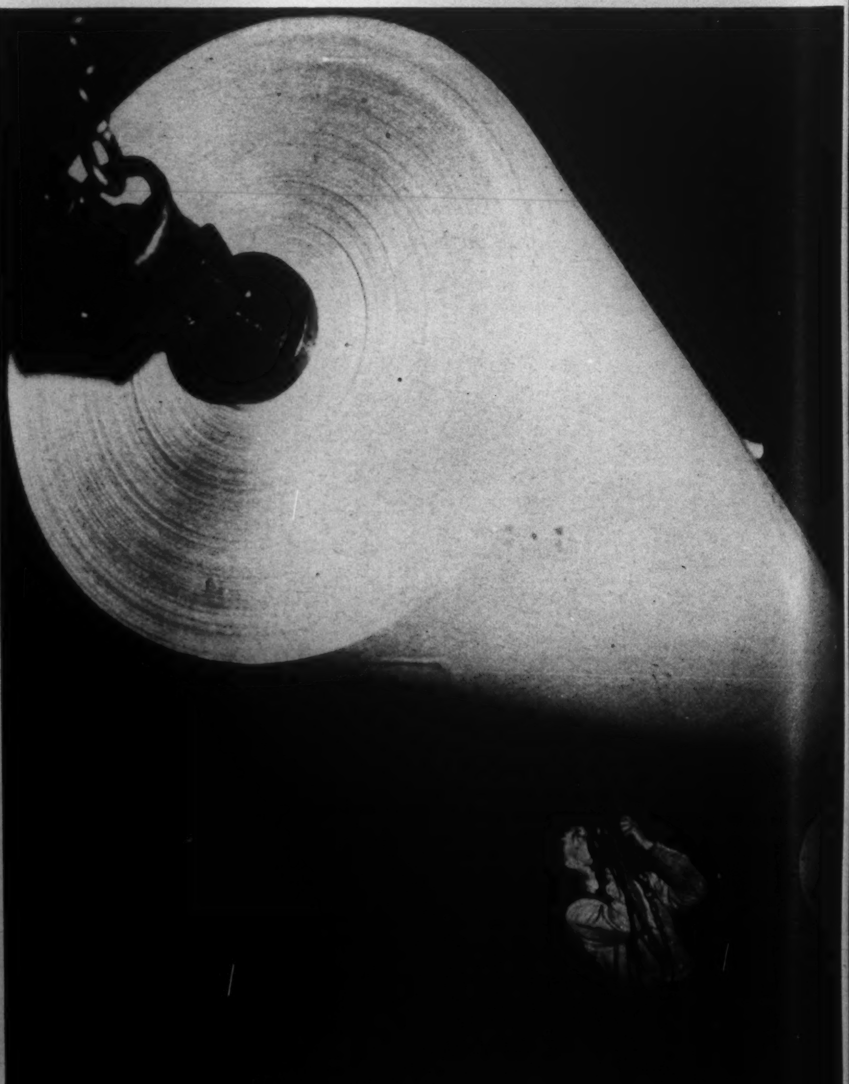
BECAUSE huge quantities of water are required for power and processing, the locations of the larger plants make a fine setting for the housing communities which have grown up in the 30 years of the industry's existence. The seven mills in operation at the present time are, therefore, dispersed over the coastal areas of the province, and most of them are a considerable distance from the larger cities. The housing estates which have been developed near these plants have been planned with the idea of counterbalancing any consequent disadvantages of situation.

While there are seven mills, there are five strictly pulp and paper towns. Farthest north is Ocean Falls, 350 miles from Vancouver and 25 hours distant by coastal steamer, Port Alice is on Vancouver Island, Powell River on the mainland, and Woodfibre and Port Mellon on lovely Howe Sound, some 30 miles north of Vancouver. Indoor swimming pools and parks

Dumping a truck-load of logs at tidal water. After this they are sorted and made into booms and Davis rafts to be towed to mill destination where they are reduced to pulp for newsprint manufacture.

Sulphite paper stock being beaten to ensure uniformity. Color and chemicals are added . . .

. . . at this stage. Wood chips are reduced to pulp by steam cooking in revolving digester (above).



Pulp stock is next passed over a continuous wire belt; the water drops through wire and the sheet is formed and then dried. Above, reel of finished newsprint.

the Workers' Standards of Living Are Higher

Penstocks of a B.C. pulp and paper mill. Huge quantities of good water are needed. Large sums have been invested in building dams and power-generating equipment.

Recreational facilities are provided by most mill managements, and the families of workers are said . . .

. . . to enjoy more living amenities than the average British Columbian.

Continuous testing at every stage is an ever-present feature in production of British Columbia's newsprint and specialty papers. Scores of technicians are employed in this phase.

equipped with all possible recreational facilities are considered essentials in these communities. At Port Alice a nine-hole golf course cuts through the centre of the town, and at Ocean Falls hundreds of pleasure craft belonging to employees, from cabin-cruisers to cat-boats, can be seen. Good fishing and hunting are literally a stone's throw distant.

Housing is modern, both as regards design and equipment, and includes attractively designed apartment houses. Rentals are more than 30 per cent lower than in the Vancouver and Victoria areas. Powell River has two rapidly growing suburbs, Westview and Cranberry, where the workers build and own their homes. Similar developments are planned at expanding Woodfibre and Port Mellon.

Children of the industry's employees enjoy high ratings in their scholastic studies, and the industry encourages the growing generation by providing annual scholarships for honor students of the University of British Columbia.

THE industry must also ensure that a continuous supply of logs sufficient at least to maintain normal production is available. To this end those companies operating forest lands under various tenures maintain staffs of Forestry Engineers, who organize such areas on a sustained-yield basis. This control system embraces all departments of scientific forest management, including protection from fire and disease, silviculture and the orderly harvesting of the crop.

In the past 30 years, the industry has greatly aided the economic growth of British Columbia, its steady expansion providing increasing revenue year by year for the province's export trade. Its products, from newsprint to napkins, go around the world.

Corner of a housing development at Ocean Falls, typical of most of the province's pulp and paper towns. Bareness is only temporary; when complete avenues will be bordered with grass and trees. This town is 350 miles to the north of Vancouver.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Danger in Trying to Avoid War by Outmoded Military Scheme

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE it may seem out of place for a mere layman to take issue with so experienced and distinguished a soldier as Major-General J. H. Elmsley, I feel strongly that attention should be drawn to at least one or two of the fallacies which appear to underlie the argument advanced in his article "A Peacetime Military Scheme to Match Foreign Policy" (S. N., May 17).

In attempting briefly to draw particular fallacies to public attention, I shall say nothing about the *non sequiturs* in the Elmsley article, because these appear to be almost inseparable from special pleading. Rather shall I point out that General Elmsley appears to have failed almost completely to take cognizance of the changes already wrought in the methods of making war since the first atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima less than two years ago. Thus his approach to a consideration of a possible World War III appears to be based largely upon a harking back to the battles of South African War and World War I.

Even World War II, especially in the weapons development of its last six months, differed radically in many respects from either of the previous conflicts. Now that it is possible to employ against entire civilian population a number of radioactive substances—to say nothing of bacteria and rockets—it is obviously the height of folly to approach a possible Third World War in terms of previous conflicts in which Canada has been engaged.

Because General Elmsley does not appear to have kept abreast of the proceedings of scientific societies since V-E day, he rather naturally falls into the error of thinking that if we only had enough Canadians in uniform we should be able to make a real contribution to our own and Empire defence. Based upon this central or governing idea, he suggests that "the first factor in our defence scheme is the security of our own territory by means of permanent garrisons." General Elmsley, rather cagily it seems to me, does not attempt to estimate the size of the military forces required for such garrisons, leaving it to our military advisers to "determine with accuracy the force required to undertake these responsibilities." It is, thus, impossible to estimate what percentage of our population would thereby be committed to desuetude.

It would seem, of course, quite inconceivable that General Elmsley seriously contemplates the provision of Canadian garrisons of sufficient size to ward off physical attacks by either the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. Indeed, the strain on the national economy of trying to embark upon any such fantastic military enterprise would appear bound to cause depression, and thus make certain the creation of conditions leading to our ideological conquest.

What Enemies?

If, on the other hand, General Elmsley does not have the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. in mind, when he proposes "permanent garrisons" for Canada, it would be useful if he would tell us what other possible enemies he sees threatening us in a military sense.

Another implication of General Elmsley's thinking appears particularly dangerous in a democracy. It is that civilians in the mass are not to be trusted to act in the national interest. This type of thinking emerges in the General's account of the response of the Canadian people to defence proposals submitted by the Permanent Force after World War I.

Had the civilians (usually prefixed in the Permanent Force mind by the word "damned") accepted the post-World War I plan for a permanent military establishment running to a strength of about one division of all Arms, we should have saddled ourselves through the inter-war years with an expense out of proportion to our means or to our needs. We should also have found ourselves at the outbreak of World War II possessed of an army as outmoded as that of Britain or France.

In these days when the residual wastes of factories such as those at Chalk River, Ont., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., can be made to poison by radiation all the inhabitants of this country, human and animal, it is absolutely vital that there be no more war. As Dr. Charles D. Coryell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said in Hamilton recently, "a terrible fire threatens the people of the world and its civilizations."

Because of the spread of alien ideologies, and the development of new weapons, it does not appear remotely possible that we can avoid war in the future by military measures appropriate to what may now be regarded as the good old days.

Toronto, Ont. F. BARNARD

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John Gloag's Puritanism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

JOHN GLOAG'S interpretation of Puritanism (S.N., May 10) is so different from that of most historians that I should like to know the sources from which he has derived his opinions. "Cromwell's grim austere Puritans, — paralyzed the English at home and made them extraordinarily obnoxious abroad" — a quotation from the article referred to. I have always understood that under Cromwell the British fleet for the first time entered Mediterranean waters, attacked the nest of pirates that had formerly made even the coasts of South England dangerous and so raised the respect of the British name that alliances with that island were eagerly sought by France, Sweden and Denmark and the French king even found it expedient to refrain from further persecution of the Protestants in the south of France!

And see what happened after the Restoration! The Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and burnt an English fleet in the Medway. To quote from Pepys' Diary, "on the night when our ships were burnt by the Dutch, the King did sup with my Lady Castelmaine, and there they were all mad, hunting a poor moth."

My first impression was that Mr. Gloag was writing in a facetious vein but when I discovered that he expected to be taken seriously, I was even more amused than at first.

Thorold, Ont. GERTRUDE M. KNAPP

"Puritan" and "Socialist"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. JOHN Gloag in his article "Puritan Conquest of England" (S.N., May 10) does little to help Canadians to understand the real problems which are facing the British people today. The outright misinterpretation of the history of the 17th century together with the falsification of the aims and aspirations of the present Labor government do not deserve a place in any Canadian journal with a reputation for objectivity and fairmindedness. Perhaps we don't agree with the objectives or methods of Socialism, but surely they can be met with better arguments than the confusion which is presented in Mr. Gloag's ill-chosen analogy.

To infer from his article that the "Petition of Right" and the "Areopagitica" were products of tyrannical minds borders on the ridiculous. Having attached an undeserved totalitarian stigma to the name "Puritan," he proceeds with a wave of the hand to indicate that "Puritan" and "Socialist" are synonymous. To anyone who has read press reports of the speeches of Labor Party leaders, or who is acquainted with the thinking of prominent Laborites through journals such as the *New Statesman*, Mr. Gloag's statement that the Socialists "are suggesting that all the amenities of life are either wrong or else could have existed only for the benefit of a few under the wicked rule of the privileged" appears to be an utterly unfair comment on the struggle of the Labor Party to re-establish the devasted British economy to a position in which it can compete with the relatively untouched economies of the western hemisphere. It is not a matter of moral denial of the amenities of life, but of temporary postponement of these pleasures in the interest of national economic stability until a reasonable majority of the populace can enjoy them without inviting financial collapse.

Toronto, Ont. J. S. STEPHEN

Appreciation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON BEHALF of the Art Gallery of Toronto, I would like to express its appreciation to you and the staff of your paper, for the magnificent way you supported our venture in bringing the Hogarth, Constable, Turner exhibits to Toronto. During the six weeks, it has been here over 76,515 visitors came to the exhibition, and last Sunday broke all records with an attendance of 10,152 in three hours. There is no question but this would never have occurred without the enthusiastic support of your organization, and I write this letter in the hope that it will express some measure of our gratitude.

C. S. BAND, PRESIDENT.
Toronto, Ont.

Defence Committee

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE brief entitled "A Peace Time Military Scheme to Match Foreign Policy" by Major General J. H. Elmsley (S.N., May 17) is the best argument I have yet heard in favor of a Defence Committee to advise and discuss matters of national defence with the Minister of National Defence. The suggestions of General Elmslely are clearly defined and are convincing.

G. N. GORDON, K.C.
Peterborough, Ont.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

MR. ERNEST BEVIN has warned the world that 1948 will be a difficult year. We should be thankful that the year 1948 is to be allowed at all.

•

According to *Time*, 80 per cent of Canada's M.P.'s read SATURDAY NIGHT. We are sure, however, that the remaining 20 per cent are pretty intelligent fellows, too.

•

Question in the British House of Commons:

"Can my right hon. friend say one word to indicate that His Majesty's Government still detests that bloodthirsty little louse, General Franco?"'

As a temporary expedient, the simple word "louse!" has its merits.

•

The more than one million dollars to be paid Mr. Winston Churchill for the U.S. rights of his war book is said to be equal to one dollar per word. Other authors with ambitions would do well to keep in mind it is not the words, but the order in which they appear, that makes 'em worth a dollar apiece.

Lost Chord

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said he was not aware of any strong demand for a United Nations anthem. Could he have been inferring that there was nothing to sing a song about?

The invitation by Russia of fifty to one hundred North American business men to the annual fur sales in Leningrad is regarded by many as a prelude to warmer relations between the two countries.

•

Strength of British beer has been increased by ten per cent, and we have since heard that a fly falling into a glass of the liquid now sinks only half-way, instead of to the bottom as heretofore.

•

The signing of an agreement for a ten per cent wage increase for the plumbers of Winnipeg was delayed recently because plumbers' helpers were not mentioned. As was to be expected, the plumbers had to go back for their mates.

Is It Coming to This?

Man, 5 ft. 8 ins., 150 lbs., works night shift, would like to meet another, same proportions, working day shift, object equal shares in new suit.

•

The male umbrella bird of the Bronx Zoo has died leaving a widow and no children. He was probably worn out by the long spell of wet weather we had lately.

•

Following a raid on an illicit still near Quebec City, it was stated that the liquor was mostly water. We have no sympathy for the operators who should know that the privilege of selling this sort of stuff is reserved by the Liquor Commission.

•

The statement in a New York medical journal that Americans are losing their sense of smell, is hardly supported by the recent action of the U.S. postal authorities imposing a mailing ban on "Forever Amber."

"Three Men"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY BEST wishes to Audrey Brown for her stirring appeal and her sturdy faith as expressed so well in "Three Men" (S.N., May 10). Her appeal should be taken to heart by all true Britishers. Her faith is the very substance of "things hoped for". I, too, am sure that such a faith will be justified and made real in world events, in the decades and generations of the future.

M. G. BURRIS, M.D.
Dartmouth, N.S.

— Photo by Hay Wrightson, London.

Owing to the death of the Earl of Harewood, the only son-in-law of Her Majesty Queen Mary, the small family luncheon at Buckingham Palace to celebrate her 80th birthday was even quieter than had been planned. The King and Queen and the two Princesses motored up from Windsor for the occasion, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Viscount and Viscountess Mountbatten were also present. The Duke of Windsor, also in England with the Duchess, visited his mother in the morning.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

their trip by a visit to Vancouver and Victoria. No part of Canada has greater industrial possibilities than that coast, and its people are inclined to feel that these possibilities have not always received the attention they deserve from leaders of enterprise in the East.

The manufacturers are showing considerable courage in exposing themselves to contacts with some very assorted economic views. At Regina they will break their journey to listen to the premier of Canada's single Socialist province, who however is himself a very practical politician and will probably say very little to disturb them. At Banff they will listen to a member of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, who will probably present their British guest of honor, Sir Frederick Bain of Imperial Chemical Industries, with a copy of the latest book of Major Douglas, founder of Social Credit, in which that great international industrial empire is denounced as the parent of most of the ills the world is now heir to. Altogether, in these contacts of industry with politics, a good time should be had by all.

But the really important work of the meeting will be concerned with the difficult problems of labor relations and productivity, on which the Association has made remarkable progress in the last ten years. There will also be a session on the international trade situation, and if the manufacturers could manage to bring about some comprehension of that situation in their wage-earning employees their labor relations would be much less difficult. Mutual comprehension of one-another's problems is the thing to be most desired in industry today, and indeed the only thing that will save the country from serious difficulties.

Mr. Ilsley's Letter

MR. ILSLEY'S letter to the Civil Liberties Association of Manitoba makes out a good case for not withdrawing the Report of the Kellock-Taschereau Commission from circulation, which was what the Association asked for. We hope the public will not conclude that it goes any further than that. In its main argument it substantiates practically every criticism that has been made of the Commission's proceedings since they first became public.

"Is it not possible", asks Mr. Ilsley, "that the difference between the purpose and nature of the proceedings before the Royal Commission

LEAVES AND LIFE

IN DRIFTS of russet and sad gold they sleep,
Wearied of song and seared with winter's breath;
Yet at the baton of the wind they leap
Into glad life and Beauty's dance of death.

We too, wind-tost of Time, would do our turn
And seek, mad leaves, a madder joy than yours;
But from dark drifts that now are loam we learn
The dancers pass: only the dance endures.

ARTHUR STRINGER

and the purpose and nature of the proceedings before the criminal courts has been overlooked?" It is indeed possible. It seems to have been overlooked to a considerable extent by the Commissioners themselves when in set terms they declared certain persons guilty of certain criminal offences, and added that other persons "would have been guilty" of other criminal acts if occasion had arisen. It seems to have been overlooked by the authors of the order-in-council which constituted the Royal Commission, and which was such that the criminal courts were compelled to admit evidence obtained by the Royal Commission in circumstances, and by methods, which would have absolutely prevented its admission had it been brought in from any other source.

Is it any wonder that it has also been overlooked by the public? Is it any wonder that the public, seeing two justices of the Supreme Court, aided by the President of the Canadian Bar Association, declare that certain persons have committed certain criminal acts, leaped to the conclusion that these persons had been

WANT A FIGHT, HEY? *Copyright in All Countries*

"tried" on these charges and found guilty? And yet Mr. Ilsley explains, most properly and cogently, that they had not been tried at all, and that the findings of the Commission "were based upon preponderance of evidence" whereas the verdict of a criminal court must be "based upon proof or lack of proof beyond reasonable doubt."

We have never held the view that all the persons named in the Report, who were acquitted by the criminal courts, are thereby entitled to continuance in their jobs as confidential servants of the government. If the Commission had confined itself to reporting that they were unfit for these jobs we should have had no complaint. What we have objected to was the use of the Commission, not as a body to report on the propriety of the behavior of certain public servants and their fitness for their positions, but as a preliminary *enquete* to procure evidence for ultimate prosecutions. That is what the Canadian Bar Association objected to. That is what Mr. Ilsley says nothing about.

The Manitoba Association objected also to the language of the Note appended to the Report after several of the named persons had been acquitted by the courts, and which read: "It should not be assumed that in any case the evidence before the Royal Commission and that adduced in the criminal proceedings were the same." It would hardly have been possible to make a correct statement in a more misleading manner. To the ordinary layman this phraseology means that two justices of the Supreme Court know perfectly well that certain persons are guilty, but that owing to some silly rules of evidence in criminal cases the full proof of which they have had the benefit could not be introduced in the courts. Mr. Ilsley puts the matter perfectly. In effect he tells us that the two justices, basing their opinion upon some evidence which would be acceptable in a criminal court and some which wouldn't, think it likely, though not "beyond reasonable doubt," that certain persons did certain things which, if proved in court, would be criminal. "It is open to the public to decide whether or not the opinion arrived at was a correct one." We should like to see Mr. Ilsley's letter added to the Report also.

No Need for Secrecy

NOWADAYS, apart from Mr. Abbott and half-a-dozen of his senior officials in Ottawa, nobody knows how much money, in the form of gold reserves and United States dollars, we Canadians have available to meet our obligations abroad. Before the war anyone could find out who cared to read the newspapers and add up the reserves of the chartered banks and the Bank of Canada. Now all the reserves are concentrated in the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and its holdings are only revealed once a year. Thus there can be no intelligent discussion of whether our reserves are in fact unduly low and what steps should be taken to stop a trend, if there is any trend.

We hope that Mr. Abbott will consider seriously the recent request by Mr. John Hackett, M.P. for Stanstead, for fuller and faster information; for a return, in fact, to the pre-war situation when all the facts were made known under government auspices. We realize that some movements of money in and out of the country may be influenced by this information and that this may sometimes be embarrassing to Ottawa. But, as experience in the past few months seems to show all too clearly, the movements take place anyway and on the basis of more or less irresponsible statements and rumors. The financial authorities at Ottawa have in general been pretty frank and open with the public. This tradition was firmly established in the Bank Act and the Bank of Canada Act. If the Foreign Exchange Control Act, passed in 1946, really runs counter to this tradition it should be amended at this session of Parliament.

Towards One World

ELSEWHERE in this issue Mr. Stewart C. Easton makes an earnest and thought-provoking plea for the adoption of an international objective more inspiring and less negative than that of mere peace, and suggests the world-wide abolition of poverty as such an objective. His argument fits well with our own conviction that anything like a stable economy is impossible in a world in which some nations have more wealth than they know what to do with while others are in the extreme of impoverishment and distress,—and in which the people of the poor nations are more or less completely debarred from migrating to the countries of the richer ones.

On the question of the method by which such inequalities can be softened (it is by no means necessary that everybody should be as rich as the average American, or as poor as the average East Indian or Chinese) there is bound to be a great deal of difference of opinion. There is, we fear, a definite limit to the extent to which the richer nations, as nations and through their governments, can make donations to the poorer ones in order to make them more productive and hence richer. Whether they be loans or donations, such gifts must be paid for by the governments under which the goods are produced, and the payment must go to the individual producers.

These payments can be made only by adding either to the national debt or to the taxes. The national government receives either no payment at all from the foreign government, in the case of a donation, or a foreign promise-to-pay which it would be very difficult to sell without heavy loss, in the case of a credit transaction; it possesses therefore no realizable asset in exchange for the payments which it has made to the producers. The result is therefore either a constantly growing debt or a constant burden of heavy taxation, and in either case there is no increase in the supply of goods available on the home market to ease the pressure of the taxes or to offset the inflationary character of the growing debt.

Taxation is already so heavy as to constitute a serious menace to the incentive to produce, and additions to it for the sole purpose of making gifts to other nations would be extremely difficult. Even the argument that there is no alternative except that of ultimately spending the same sums on the equally unremunerative business of making war is not likely to overcome the public reluctance; taxpayers seldom worry about the cost of a future war until it is no longer future.

Mr. Easton's suggestions for the provision of skilled personnel, scientific and technical, for the economically backward countries are much easier, though a trifle difficult for Canada because the United States is already stealing our skilled personnel at far too rapid a rate. The main point is to get it well established in the public mind that anything that can possibly be done to raise the standard of living of the low-standard countries should be done, as the best insurance against world disaster. If there is ever to be One World politically it will not be until there is already One World socially and economically.

Mob Rule or Law Rule

IT SEEMS to be pretty well established that the Toronto Police Commission did not "forbid" Mr. Robeson to speak at his Toronto concert. There seems also to be good reason to believe that it did induce the managers of the concert to agree that he should not speak, by suggesting that without such agreement the concert would be prevented. A very large sum of money is hazarded in the preparations for a recital such as Mr. Robeson gives, and few promoters would care to run the risk of having that sum completely thrown away.

Assuming that this was the case, the question that arises is, would the Police Commission have been justified in preventing the concert if the managers had not agreed to these terms? We have no sympathy at all with Controller Balfour's dictum that nobody must be permitted to deliver a Communistic speech in Toronto in any circumstances. There is no law prohibiting Communistic speeches just because they are Communistic, and we do not like using the police to prevent anything that is not unlawful. We have no sympathy at all with the contention of the Toronto *Telegram* that the speech might have been unlawful, and that it is the duty of the police to prevent anything that might turn out to be unlawful, without waiting to see whether it is actually going to be unlawful or not.

Nevertheless there is the consideration that the hall—the property of a public authority—was rented to the Robeson managers for the purposes of a concert and not of a propagandist speech, and that it is quite possible to contend that propagandist speeches and concerts are not a proper mixture. If the Police Commission is prepared to make a general rule that concerts shall not be accompanied by oratory, except perhaps in the case of official pleadings for some approved cause such as the Community Chest or the Red Cross, of a non-partisan character, we should not be disposed to protest. But we want to see the thing based on a general principle, and enforced against all parties and not merely those of whom Controller Balfour and the *Telegram* disapprove. And we particularly do not want to see it based on the principle that nothing must be allowed to be said which is likely to provoke a breach of the peace *by those who oppose the speaker.* To admit that principle is simply to hand over the control and censorship of all public speaking to the largest and noisiest mob.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

VIRTUE is exuding like an ectoplasmic glow,
White and pink and golden are its waves,
All because of labors done a day or two ago
Now our near environment it laves.

Once we indolently lounged and read detective yarns,
Knowing that we had a better goal.
Once we sat and dreamed of trout in greeny mountain tarns,
But no waves of virtue bathed our soul.

But today our painted walls are cleaner than a pin,
There's no grain of dust in any rug.
All our inner being has been purged of writer's-sin,
For the whole blamed garden has been dug!

Pray observe the halo twirling just above our hat.
Any one may call on us today,
We could even entertain ineffable Ned Pratt,
And might urge him to prolong his stay.

J.E.M.

Conquest of World Poverty Could Be New Objective

By STEWART C. EASTON

America cannot give a lead towards world peace unless it is realized that war is only a symptom of profound economic and spiritual as well as political disturbance. We need today an ideal to be worked for, an ideal which would give a real objective capable of attainment to a European world sunk in hopelessness, and an American world drifting towards lethargy.

Mr. Easton suggests that this ideal is to be found in the conquest of world poverty, and that peace would be a by-product of this achievement.

IT IS now almost two years since the bomb fell on Hiroshima. Two years of the strictly limited time that remains to us to find a way towards a solution of world problems while freedom of action remains to us. For with the announcement that the only power strong enough to challenge North America is ready to retaliate in kind, our policies will be dictated by this knowledge. Every offer we make thereafter, every move towards a security structure for the world, will be presumed to come from our weakness. Though we may continue to have equal or superior strength we can be blackmailed, because, with our crowded urban civilization, we cannot risk the possibility that the atomic bomb will be used against us—as a man can still threaten another even though his weapon must kill at the same time his enemy and himself.

What use has been made of these two years? Has enough been accomplished for us to believe we are on our way to a world structure in which peace will be possible?

We have a functioning United Nations organization. We shall soon have a world bank. Subsidiary organizations, an economic council, and a council for the promotion of education and culture, have been brought into being and have had meetings. Japan has the forms of a democratic government, and there are the beginnings of a recovery of her economy. A small European country, Czechoslovakia, has managed to make herself an island of comparative prosperity based upon the development of important natural resources.

Elsewhere it is difficult to find enough progress to compensate for the two years' loss of time. For none has been lost by our own scientists, nor we may be sure, by the Russians. We already know that the Nagasaki type bomb of 1945 has long been obsolete, though stockpiles continue to be accumulated. This bomb kills by blast; the bomb of the future, a future estimated at 10 to 15 years, will disperse radio-active substances which will destroy man, but not his property. So man has now within his grasp the power to destroy his own species.

It is, of course, inconceivable that any rational person could deliberately decide to do this. But can we be so sure that reason will prevail? It is only necessary to imagine the joy with which Hitler would have greeted this weapon. And it is also possible that a group of people might believe they themselves could deal a knockout blow before the enemy had a chance to retaliate, and would be prepared to take the risk.

Sacrifice Required

Nothing is lost by trying to realize as fully as possible the enormous danger in which the human race stands. Only by accepting this can we prepare ourselves for the tremendous sacrifices that will be required from us all if it is to be banished. For a few months after Hiroshima something of this danger had penetrated our hearts and minds. Then, slowly and gradually, the fear receded. We began to turn our attention to the ordinary affairs of our lives, readjusting ourselves to a world in which a truce had been called to the shooting, trying to cope with our everyday affairs and make a living in the accustomed paths of what seemed to be peace. We left it to George—the United Nations organization that we had set up. We followed its proceedings with a mixture of hope and cynicism—while the time ever grew shorter.

May we take one proposition as axiomatic—that there will be no permanent peace and security unless conditions that make peace desirable and possible are present? We can make treaties and agreements, we can hammer out political formulae, we can strive to limit the effectiveness of our weapons and the weapons of potential enemies, we can recruit police forces to prevent national frustrations from resolving themselves in war, we can even give into the hands of international bodies the power to make decisions of paramount importance: but none of these can be permanently effective unless we strive to remove as many of the causes of war as possible, and make all peoples desire to live at peace. And this means that the peoples must have some goal worth pursuing, must perceive the means by which it can be won, and shape their policies towards its achievement.

Peace itself can never be such a goal. It is a condition, not an objective. The grave itself is peace of a kind. If we are tired of striving for improvement in our living world, we can lie down and die, or commit universal suicide by allowing another war. Peace may be a static condition, a mere absence of war; peace of this kind may breed hopelessness and ultimately an irrational desire for activity of any kind, even a war. But it may also be dynamic, a condition to which one gives little thought because all the attention is taken up with solving definite problems and pursuing definite goals.

Dynamism of Peace

In the expanding stage of North American capitalism when a continent was being settled, when the peoples of smaller countries migrated in their millions to share in the tremendous search for wealth and freedom, peace was dynamic. The goal was simple and easily encompassed by the imagination; private riches beckoned to the man who had courage and ability, and these could be personally enjoyed by himself and his descendants.

The continent was settled and developed, the limited goal was achieved; the physical frontier evaporated. Though the dynamism behind the drive subsided only slowly, and it was hard to believe that the frontiers had gone, though new frontiers, Alaska and Yukon, were proposed as substitutes, they appealed to the imagination of but a few. Capitalism entered a new stage of monopoly and restriction, and new immigration policies gave official sanction to the changed conditions. War, from being an irrelevant nuisance, a distraction from the real business of developing a continent, became a shot in the arm to a failing economy.

Herein lies the appalling danger, that the people of the United States and Canada, apart from a few physical shortages, knew their highest standard of living during the recent war—however great the price that was paid in human life, in waste of resources, and in accumulated debt. War had ceased to be economically unattractive. Something was desperately wrong in the American economy that it should have become so.

Only in those countries where physical reconstruction is necessary and is being undertaken with enough resources to make it possible is peace dynamic today. Our own peoples, afraid already of a depression, have adopted restrictive practices to prevent expanding production. In this one thing trade unions and management see eye to eye. Neither machines nor men produce to more than a small percentage of their potential capacity. Europe suffers from physical shortages. Britain cannot rebuild by herself; it is doubtful whether France with her lowered population can do much better. Czechoslovakia, freed from Nazi dom-

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ination, is trying to make up for the lost years. Perhaps Yugoslavia is recovering, helped by Russia. We have too little reliable information about Russia herself today to say what progress she is making in her immense job, nor in what spirit she is tackling it.

But the years of peace could be of great value to her because there are definite physical objectives to be attained. Possibly if she had no fear that the whole achievement could be destroyed by atomic power, if she could give up the idea that all capitalist countries must be her enemies, and her belief in the inevitability of world socialism which she nevertheless tries to bring about, she could use her peace constructively.

Hope from North America?

But every traveller coming from Europe tells us the same thing. Hopelessness is the greatest European affliction—hopelessness of either regaining the lost world of the past, or of building a new world of the future. In 1919 candles were burned before photographs of Woodrow Wilson because he offered them hope. It is still only North America that can give them hope today. Individuals line up before American consulates in the attempt to escape personally to a land where they believe there is hope. But for the millions who must remain behind there is nothing.

I do not believe that any offer made at the political level would be of interest. We cannot guarantee world security, nor world peace. We might be entirely willing to give up national sovereignty, we might agree to participate in a world government or even take steps to form one. I do not think this would illuminate the world's darkness. We cannot achieve world government without cooperation from other countries, and the political situation is such that not even a close awareness of the danger in which the world stands would give the form any reality. But there is something else that we can do. This lies right in the line of our own development, it is in accordance with our abilities, and it is something the world needs above any political agreements.

We could conquer world poverty.

We could state our aim clearly, and without cooperation from anyone but our own peoples, we could take the first steps. Canada and the United States could not conceivably supply the world indefinitely. But we can so step up production that we can start the process going. We can do exactly what we were doing during the shooting war, provide help for every country that needs it, and ask for nothing in return beyond that they put in hand their own reconstruction, under any political régime they choose. We create all the surplus we possibly can of food and materials needed to keep the people alive. But we also deliberately give supreme priority to the production of the machines and tools necessary to enable the countries to industrialize themselves, for it has become clear that only in countries with an industrial economy or with agriculture on an industrialized basis can there be a high standard of living.

Repaid by Security

We must realize that we can never be paid back for these goods except in the coin of security. We cannot even demand political concessions in exchange, for this would raise suspicions of dollar diplomacy, and the one essential thing is that we create confidence. If the peoples are busy with reconstruction and with a concerted effort to overcome poverty they will not think of war, much less permit it. Hitler was only a fanatical leader surrounded by an impotent coterie so long as American credits gave Germany prosperity, specious and unreal as it was. He only began to recruit his following among the masses when credits were cut off.

But lest our gifts for reconstruction seem too one-sided, and with an eye to the future when other countries are in a position to help, we could make agreements with them that they also create an export surplus, perhaps as a fixed proportion of their national income. When the time comes seriously to tackle Indian and Chinese poverty we shall certainly need help from Russia, if her own prosperity has reached a stage when she can spare attention for others. With our machines will go technical personnel, whom our universities could turn out in far greater numbers if they were needed. Many valuable men are hired by our large companies today and their services rarely used.

I think it might well be found that if we put this program into action many of our mean squabbles about details of security would subside. Russia, of course, would receive our exports, and technical assistance if she desired it, to the same degree as other countries. We should just have to take the chance that she would not use them for armaments. If she sees that we are really in earnest, and that this is our contribution to world peace and prosperity, she may regain confidence. It is certainly no poorer a risk than carrying on as we are, without any plan, and without offering any hope.

It would be the supreme achievement of our American capitalistic and democratic system, a living proof that it works in its primary function, the production of goods, and would remove the whole basis of the Russian attack upon it. For there would be no more depressions as long as any country needed goods, and it could not conceivably lead to war.

We do well to remember that we ourselves need an ideal, and we too need hope. We need a purpose behind our increased production, and we need security of employment instead of fear that increased production will throw us out of a job. No one works for material benefits only; we work from pride in our craftsmanship, for status in our community, and for an end that we think worthy of man. This is our inescapable need as spiritual human beings—neither machines who are content with fuel, nor animals who are content with satisfying the momentary desires of the body.

The cost? Enormous, of course, but not in comparison with the gains. We should need a war economy stretching far out into the future—reconstruction loans as fast as money for investment accumulates, and taxes to pay the interest on them.

But, at the same time, an ever increasing national income, and industry working full time with the machines carrying a full load. Depletion of our resources, but an ever-present incentive to find new, or to put new substitutes into use. Canada would sacrifice less than the United States, because she would receive from the United States as well as supply Europe and the world.

The United States would stand to gain materially the least, but she has the greatest resources on which to draw. And she has always been a nation of ideals. For more than half a century she was the hope of the world while she developed her economy. Now the time has come for her to return in goods what she once received in the form of people who could produce them. This at last is a sufficient ideal for her. The opportunity, and the desperate need, is there. And perhaps it is the one hope that remains for humanity.

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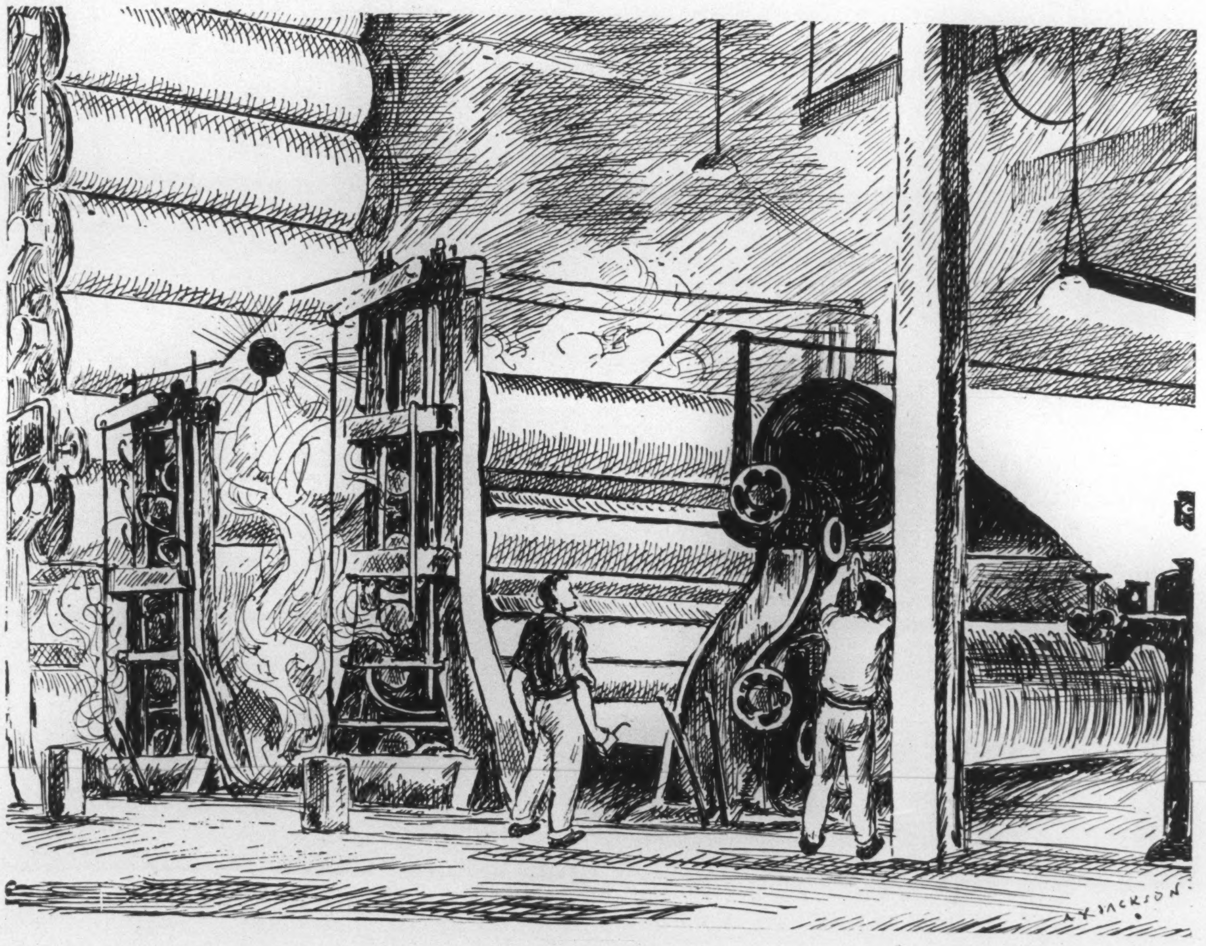

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OTTAWA LETTER

Parliament Needs an Overhauling to Deal with Agenda on Time

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

PRIME Minister Mackenzie King gave the House of Commons a rude jolt last week. In the midst of speculation about the end of the session, with the more optimistic prophets talking about prorogation by July 1, the Government leader reeled off a list of pending bills, resolutions, international conventions and other agenda items thick enough to choke a musk-ox. He himself admitted as he sat down that unless they were all prepared to *expedite*—that blessed parliamentary and administrative word!—the business of the House, they would be sitting not until the end of the summer but the end of the year. Whereupon some wag appropriately interjected "Merry Christmas!"

Actually, it is not much of a joke. What is being demonstrated is that the good old way of running Parliament which worked very well in the old horse-and-buggy days has failed. It has failed this year in the face of a series of superficial efforts to reform the system. The thoroughgoing nature of the failure ought to demonstrate that we are living in a new world, and that traditional institutions will have to be drastically overhauled to make them work any longer.

When Mr. Mackenzie King unfurled the program still to be covered this session, Parliament had already been sitting nearly four months with only one short recess. It had sat on 73 days; and it had barely scratched the legislative agenda. We are heading into the humid weather in which Ottawa occasionally rivals even the capital of the U.S.A.

What of it? Well, it is only necessary to remind readers what usually happens. The House saunters along for the first two or three months debating everything under the sun. Members get a lot of things off their chests and down on to Hansard, where they can be mailed out to their constituents to show them what good judgment they showed when they voted for Candidate A instead of Candidate B.

(Nothing fundamentally wrong about that, of course. It's democracy in action. These free-for-all debates serve their purpose and help to keep the Cabinet posted on what the country is thinking.)

Then, about this time of the year, it occurs to the House that the spring is slipping along. Private members' days are taken away. The House begins to concentrate on government business. Sittings are held on Wednesday nights. Then sessions eventually start on Saturdays. The eleven o'clock rule of adjournment is suspended.

Despite these heroic measures the muggy weather arrives. The pace begins to kill. Some members leave for their homes. So many things are happening at once, and the demands of the House itself, the committees, the correspondence of members, and so on, grow so exacting that after a few weeks of breathlessly hot humid Ottawa climate, the quality of the work of Parliament begins to suffer. The Cabinet Ministers take even more punishment than the private members. In addition to everything else, they have the administrative worries of a department to carry, and daily cabinet sessions to attend. By the time the session has lasted to mid-July or so, even the most faithful members begin to see that at the rate they are going, they will be at it until freeze-up.

They begin to let legislation slip by without adequate examination or criticism, hoping that the Senate will catch any gross inequities or impracticalities. They begin to vote estimates at the rate of a million dollars or so a minute. The tempo speeds up by a kind of geometrical ratio. More bills are put through in the second last week than in the previous month, and three times as many in the final week as in the penultimate week. Members of the Red Chamber, as angry as hornets, are called back to consider a fearful *mélange* of bills, conventions and revisions. They threaten to hold up prorogation in order to do justice to the hodge-podge before them. But they always yield at the eleventh hour, and Parliament triumphantly comes to a close about two months later than anybody even dreamed of back in January.

Bunch of Schoolboys?

That this is not an unfair picture anyone who has covered the House for a few years will readily testify. Members are not all as outspoken as Angus MacInnis, but most of them must have admitted in their hearts that what he said in comment on Mr. Mackenzie King's formidable legislative program was true:

"We should not be like a bunch of schoolboys, trying to get away as quickly as we can. I know of no other business institution that carries on its business as the business of this house is carried on. I would ask the Prime Minister to give hon. members an opportunity to do their work in a way that will be a credit to the country, instead of shoving a great part of it through at the end of the session without proper consideration, as has been done every session since I have been here."

What is the answer? There have been many suggestions. The Prime Minister offered his own last week: "Fewer and shorter speeches". But is this really a practical solution? There are 245 members. After redistribution there will be 255. Members want to get up and talk, and while party whips may restrain them somewhat, especially when there is an agreement among the leaders, they are frequently powerless. In a two-party house, it might work well. When there are four parties and a handful of independents, it is much more difficult.

There are, it would seem, only two ways of avoiding sitting through the two most uncomfortable months of the year. (Air conditioning of the entire building would be one answer, but it would still leave unanswered M. J. Coldwell's point about the health of the members, who need a little summer vacation.) One is to find ways and means of curtailing the business of the House so that by convening in January it can get through by the middle of July.

The other is to adopt the British system and sit all year, with suitable recesses, including July and August. My own bet is that we shall come to the latter system before many years are out.

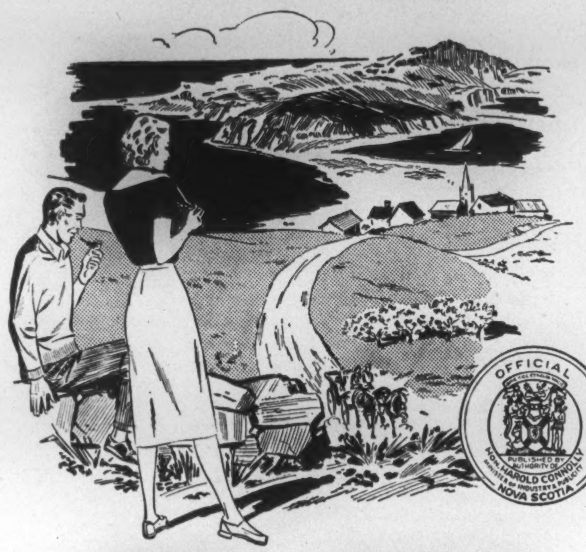
Less Party Politics

If the first plan is to succeed, there will have to be much less purely party politics indulged in by members of all parties. Such debates as the Address on the Reply and the Budget Debate will have to be narrowly confined, by agreement. It is likely that the 40 minute limit for speeches will have to be sharply reduced. The Speaker will have to be much more severe about discussions that are out of order, and so will the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Some new way will have to be found to deal with estimates of only local interest.

With such drastic steps it is possible that the House could count on getting through in six months, except under such inflammatory circumstances as the eve of an election or in a year when some fundamental legislation is before the House. But these are different days than those before the First Great War. We have left the era of the negative state, the days of *laissez faire*. Not only does government now take a large positive role in the affairs of the country, but international affairs are steadily demanding more time and attention.

There are some fairly substantial arguments against a fulltime, all-year-round parliament. It means a still heavier load on ministers, though this could be relieved by extension of the system of parliamentary secretaries. Mr. Mackenzie King mentioned the need of attending international gatherings, usually held in the autumn. But the fact that the House is in session does not preclude attendance by a number of ministers, if necessary. Another difficulty is that members will have less time to cultivate their ridings. But good reasons may have to give way to better. It is becoming very obvious that the old system is proving more and more unsatisfactory.

FOR A ROMANTIC ACADIAN HOLIDAY...



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British Weariness May Be a Dietary Lack

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Mr. Strange, visiting London for the first time in many years, is shocked by the deterioration in the people's physical condition.

Canadian and U.S. farmers can help by producing more food; families can help by shipping a parcel of food to a British family.

Mr. Strange is director of the Research Department of the Searle Grain Company Limited in Winnipeg.

London.

I'VE BEEN in London one week and I'm shocked at what I have seen. The last time I saw London was in 1919 just after the First Great War. Londoners have always been noted for their patience, kindliness and courtesy; for keenness of mind and for initiative and enterprise. They have ever been a smiling, happy people and are particularly noted the world over for having a fund of inimitable irrepressible humor.

I've watched the people of London queuing up, as they call it here, for buses, for tobacco, for food, for everything they need, and most of the time during this week in drizzling rain. I've watched Londoners at their work, riding in buses, in the underground and walking along the streets. The patience, the courtesy, the desire to help and to please are still the same as ever; but the smiles, the gaiety, the humor, the keenness, the energy and the enterprise are gone.

Men and women have lines on their faces which should not be there. These adults look from five to ten years older than they really are. They are listless; there is no spring in them. The mass of Londoners seem to be tired, weary and dispirited and are beginning to become possessed of that characteristic so fatal to any people, resignation.

One soon finds out, coming from another country, what this is. These people are obviously suffering from malnutrition: from a lack of those nutritional foods which promote eagerness of spirit and the ability to perform a good day's mental and physical work. They are suffering, in short, from the lack of eggs, cream, butter, bacon, cheese, meat, oranges, and lemons, which are the foods high in the precious vitamins which supply human beings with mental and physical energy.

Before our very eyes a great and noble race, responsible for almost all the freedom, and much of the progress, of this world, is slowly decaying. The contrast between present-day Londoners and the people of Canada that I have just left is striking indeed.

Britain is now facing the greatest crisis of her long history as a nation. To fight the war Britain sacrificed most of the foreign investments she had accumulated for some 150 years, the interest on which brought her in an abundance of food and material from every country in the world. These great stores of foodstuffs and commodities, so vitally necessary for the well-being of Britain's people, are imported now in greatly reduced quantities, which cannot be increased until Britain can earn, by vastly greater exports of manufactured goods, the foreign exchange with which to pay for all she needs. For the fact is that Britain's own limited natural resources can only support about one-half of her present population of 46 million people.

Energy, Not Price

It is obvious, however, that Britain will not have the energy to perform this colossal task unless her working people are much better fed than they are today. The farmers of Canada and the United States can help, by producing more of these needed foodstuffs — wheat, coarse grains, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, meats, oranges, and lemons. Price is not the factor, for as it has been well said "you cannot fill hungry stomachs with low prices." Good prices will actually be the best aid for the distressed British people, for good prices will induce and enable the farmers of Canada and the United States to produce more of the precious foods that are needed.

The loans granted by the United States of 3,750,000,000 dollars, and by Canada of 1,250,000,000 dollars are running out faster than was expected because of the recent natural rise in world prices of all that Britain has to import. Britain will therefore never pull through unless she can receive further loans after her present balances of American and Canadian dollars have been exhausted.

But the British are a proud people. They dislike borrowing unless they can see their way clear to repay within a reasonable time. One hears the expression in this country "we will starve before we beg;" "we'll muddle through somehow." But when one studies the cold statistics which reveal the adverse balance of Britain's imports over exports one wonders whether this time they really can muddle through unless something more is done.

My suggestion is that both Canada and the United States should voluntarily offer Britain further substantial loans, repayable in 20, 30 or 50 years according to Britain's ability to pay. Such further loans, besides being a small repayment for the gallant and amazing effort Britain made in this war to maintain the world's freedom, would in addition be a paying investment for the United States and Canada, for let us never forget, that as long as Britain has a population of 46 million people, she is the greatest single market in the world for foodstuffs, and for many other products and commodities.

Should Britain fall, it would be a sad day for the United States and Canada, and particularly for our prairie farmers who depend so greatly directly and indirectly upon the British market for their welfare. In short, Britain must export more of her famous high-quality manufactured products or else export by the millions her precious people.

There is something, however, that individuals themselves, apart from Governments, in both Canada and the United States, can do. The names of tens of thousands of British families, who are in the most acute distress from lack of proper food, have been compiled by the Women's Voluntary Services, 41 Tothill Street, London. Canadian and American families can volunteer each to ship to a British family a parcel of food at certain intervals, no matter how small each shipment might be. Such kindly acts would enable these tired and weary British people to work harder and longer and with greater efficiency, and would bring cheer to the hearts of saddened men, women and children who today have almost lost hope.

B. K. SANDWELL, in *Saturday Night*, May 10, 1947:

"A very wise book on the art of government has just been published in Canada, and the wider its readership becomes the better it will be for the future government of the country. It is

Democratic Government and Politics

and it is by J. A. CORRY, Professor of Political Science, Queen's University. Ostensibly an account of the nature and functioning of the political institutions of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, it is really much more than that, containing many sound and penetrating observations on the general purposes of democratic government and the aptitude of the various institutions to fulfil them."

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

OTTAWA LETTER

Parliament Needs an Overhauling to Deal with Agenda on Time

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

PRIME Minister Mackenzie King gave the House of Commons a rude jolt last week. In the midst of speculation about the end of the session, with the more optimistic prophets talking about prorogation by July 1, the Government leader reeled off a list of pending bills, resolutions, international conventions and other agenda items thick enough to choke a musk-ox. He himself admitted as he sat down that unless they were all prepared to *expedite*—that blessed parliamentary and administrative word!—the business of the House, they would be sitting not until the end of the summer but the end of the year. Whereupon some wag appropriately interjected "Merry Christmas!"

Actually, it is not much of a joke. What is being demonstrated is that the good old way of running Parliament which worked very well in the old horse-and-buggy days has failed. It has failed this year in the face of a series of superficial efforts to reform the system. The thoroughgoing nature of the failure ought to demonstrate that we are living in a new world, and that traditional institutions will have to be drastically overhauled to make them work any longer.

When Mr. Mackenzie King unfurled the program still to be covered this session, Parliament had already been sitting nearly four months with only one short recess. It had sat on 73 days; and it had barely scratched the legislative agenda. We are heading into the humid weather in which Ottawa occasionally rivals even the capital of the U.S.A.

What of it? Well, it is only necessary to remind readers what usually happens. The House saunters along for the first two or three months debating everything under the sun. Members get a lot of things off their chests and down on to Hansard, where they can be mailed out to their constituents to show them what good judgment they showed when they voted for Candidate A instead of Candidate B.

(Nothing fundamentally wrong about that, of course. It's democracy in action. These free-for-all debates serve their purpose and help to keep the Cabinet posted on what the country is thinking.)

Then, about this time of the year, it occurs to the House that the spring is slipping along. Private members' days are taken away. The House begins to concentrate on government business. Sittings are held on Wednesday nights. Then sessions eventually start on Saturdays. The eleven o'clock rule of adjournment is suspended.

Despite these heroic measures the muggy weather arrives. The pace begins to kill. Some members leave for their homes. So many things are happening at once, and the demands of the House itself, the committees, the correspondence of members, and so on, grow so exacting that after a few weeks of breathlessly hot humid Ottawa climate, the quality of the work of Parliament begins to suffer. The Cabinet Ministers take even more punishment than the private members. In addition to everything else, they have the administrative worries of a department to carry, and daily cabinet sessions to attend. By the time the session has lasted to mid-July or so, even the most faithful members begin to see that at the rate they are going, they will be at it until freeze-up.

They begin to let legislation slip by without adequate examination or criticism, hoping that the Senate will catch any gross inequities or impracticalities. They begin to vote estimates at the rate of a million dollars or so a minute. The tempo speeds up by a kind of geometrical ratio. More bills are put through in the second last week than in the previous month, and three times as many in the final week as in the penultimate week. Members of the Red Chamber, as angry as hornets, are called back to consider a fearful *mélange* of bills, conventions and revisions. They threaten to hold up prorogation in order to do justice to the hodge-podge before them. But they always yield at the eleventh hour, and Parliament triumphantly comes to a close about two months later than anybody even dreamed of back in January.

Bunch of Schoolboys?

That this is not an unfair picture anyone who has covered the House for a few years will readily testify. Members are not all as outspoken as Angus MacInnis, but most of them must have admitted in their hearts that what he said in comment on Mr. Mackenzie King's formidable legislative program was true:

"We should not be like a bunch of schoolboys, trying to get away as quickly as we can. I know of no other business institution that carries on its business as the business of this house is carried on. I would ask the Prime Minister to give hon. members an opportunity to do their work in a way that will be a credit to the country, instead of shoving a great part of it through at the end of the session without proper consideration, as has been done every session since I have been here."

What is the answer? There have been many suggestions. The Prime Minister offered his own last week: "Fewer and shorter speeches". But is this really a practical solution? There are 245 members. After redistribution there will be 255. Members want to get up and talk, and while party whips may restrain them somewhat, especially when there is an agreement among the leaders, they are frequently powerless. In a two-party house, it might work well. When there are four parties and a handful of independents, it is much more difficult.

There are, it would seem, only two ways of avoiding sitting through the two most uncomfortable months of the year. (Air conditioning of the entire building would be one answer, but it would still leave unanswered M. J. Coldwell's point about the health of the members, who need a little summer vacation.) One is to find ways and means of curtailing the business of the House so that by convening in January it can get through by the middle of July.

The other is to adopt the British system and sit all year, with suitable recesses, including July and August. My own bet is that we shall come to the latter system before many years are out.

Less Party Politics

If the first plan is to succeed, there will have to be much less purely party politics indulged in by members of all parties. Such debates as the Address on the Reply and the Budget Debate will have to be narrowly confined, by agreement. It is likely that the 40 minute limit for speeches will have to be sharply reduced. The Speaker will have to be much more severe about discussions that are out of order, and so will the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Some new way will have to be found to deal with estimates of only local interest.

With such drastic steps it is possible that the House could count on getting through in six months, except under such inflammatory circumstances as the eve of an election or in a year when some fundamental legislation is before the House. But these are different days than those before the First Great War. We have left the era of the negative state, the days of *laissez faire*. Not only does government now take a large positive role in the affairs of the country, but international affairs are steadily demanding more time and attention.

There are some fairly substantial arguments against a fulltime, all-year-round parliament. It means a still heavier load on ministers, though this could be relieved by extension of the system of parliamentary secretaries. Mr. Mackenzie King mentioned the need of attending international gatherings, usually held in the autumn. But the fact that the House is in session does not preclude attendance by a number of ministers, if necessary. Another difficulty is that members will have less time to cultivate their ridings. But good reasons may have to give way to better. It is becoming very obvious that the old system is proving more and more unsatisfactory.

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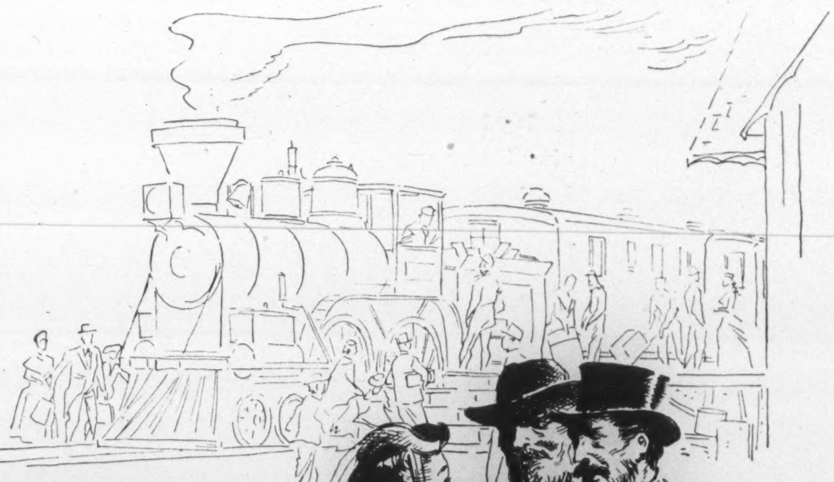

SINCE

1847

100 YEARS AGO in Canada, mail was delivered by couriers who collected the postage in cash. The first sewing machine resulted in a riot among employees of master tailors. There were only a few struggling newspapers, and only the beginning of a railway.

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A MODERN COMPANY 100 YEARS OLD

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

British Weariness May Be a Dietary Lack

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Mr. Strange, visiting London for the first time in many years, is shocked by the deterioration in the people's physical condition.

Canadian and U.S. farmers can help by producing more food; families can help by shipping a parcel of food to a British family.

Mr. Strange is director of the Research Department of the Searle Grain Company Limited in Winnipeg.

London.

I'VE BEEN in London one week and I'm shocked at what I have seen. The last time I saw London was in 1919 just after the First Great War. Londoners have always been noted for their patience, kindliness and courtesy; for keenness of mind and for initiative and enterprise. They have ever been a smiling, happy people and are particularly noted the world over for having a fund of inimitable irrepressible humor.

I've watched the people of London queuing up, as they call it here, for buses, for tobacco, for food, for everything they need, and most of the time during this week in drizzling rain. I've watched Londoners at their work, riding in buses, in the underground and walking along the streets. The patience, the courtesy, the desire to help and to please are still the same as ever; but the smiles, the gaiety, the humor, the keenness, the energy and the enterprise are gone.

Men and women have lines on their faces which should not be there. These adults look from five to ten years older than they really are. They are listless; there is no spring in them. The mass of Londoners seem to be tired, weary and dispirited and are beginning to become possessed of that characteristic so fatal to any people, resignation.

One soon finds out, coming from another country, what this is. These people are obviously suffering from malnutrition: from a lack of those nutritional foods which promote eagerness of spirit and the ability to perform a good day's mental and physical work. They are suffering, in short, from the lack of eggs, cream, butter, bacon, cheese, meat, oranges, and lemons, which are the foods high in the precious vitamins which supply human beings with mental and physical energy.

Before our very eyes a great and noble race, responsible for almost all the freedom, and much of the progress, of this world, is slowly decaying. The contrast between present-day Londoners and the people of Canada that I have just left is striking indeed.

Britain is now facing the greatest crisis of her long history as a nation. To fight the war Britain sacrificed most of the foreign investments she had accumulated for some 150 years, the interest on which brought her in an abundance of food and material from every country in the world. These great stores of foodstuffs and commodities, so vitally necessary for the well-being of Britain's people, are imported now in greatly reduced quantities, which cannot be increased until Britain can earn, by vastly greater exports of manufactured goods, the foreign exchange with which to pay for all she needs. For the fact is that Britain's own limited natural resources can only support about one-half of her present population of 46 million people.

Energy, Not Price

It is obvious, however, that Britain will not have the energy to perform this colossal task unless her working people are much better fed than they are today. The farmers of Canada and the United States can help, by producing more of these needed foodstuffs — wheat, coarse grains, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, meats, oranges, and lemons. Price is not the factor, for as it has been well said "you cannot fill hungry stomachs with low prices." Good prices will actually be the best aid for the distressed British people, for good prices will induce and enable the farmers of Canada and the United States to produce more of the precious foods that are needed.

The loans granted by the United States of 3,750,000,000 dollars, and by Canada of 1,250,000,000 dollars are running out faster than was expected because of the recent natural rise in world prices of all that Britain has to import. Britain will therefore never pull through unless she can receive further loans after her present balances of American and Canadian dollars have been exhausted.

But the British are a proud people. They dislike borrowing unless they can see their way clear to repay within a reasonable time. One hears the expression in this country "we will starve before we beg;" "we'll muddle through somehow." But when one studies the cold statistics which reveal the adverse balance of Britain's imports over exports one wonders whether this time they really can muddle through unless something more is done.

My suggestion is that both Canada and the United States should voluntarily offer Britain further substantial loans, repayable in 20, 30 or 50 years according to Britain's ability to pay. Such further loans, besides being a small repayment for the gallant and amazing effort Britain made in this war to maintain the world's freedom, would in addition be a paying investment for the United States and Canada, for let us never forget, that as long as Britain has a population of 46 million people, she is the greatest single market in the world for foodstuffs, and for many other products and commodities.

Should Britain fall, it would be a sad day for the United States and Canada, and particularly for our prairie farmers who depend so greatly directly and indirectly upon the British market for their welfare. In short, Britain must export more of her famous high-quality manufactured products or else export by the millions her precious people.

There is something, however, that individuals themselves, apart from Governments, in both Canada and the United States, can do. The names of tens of thousands of British families, who are in the most acute distress from lack of proper food, have been compiled by the Women's Voluntary Services, 41 Tothill Street, London. Canadian and American families can volunteer each to ship to a British family a parcel of food at certain intervals, no matter how small each shipment might be. Such kindly acts would enable these tired and weary British people to work harder and longer and with greater efficiency, and would bring cheer to the hearts of saddened men, women and children who today have almost lost hope.

B. K. SANDWELL, in *Saturday Night*, May 10, 1947:

"A very wise book on the art of government has just been published in Canada, and the wider its readership becomes the better it will be for the future government of the country. It is

Democratic Government and Politics

and it is by J. A. CORRY, Professor of Political Science, Queen's University. Ostensibly an account of the nature and functioning of the political institutions of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, it is really much more than that, containing many sound and penetrating observations on the general purposes of democratic government and the aptitude of the various institutions to fulfil them."

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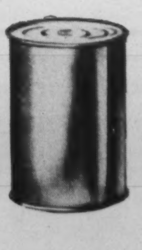

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Left, Right, Left

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE still appears to be considerable confusion in the public mind about the political complications surrounding the recent Paul Robeson affair. Who forbade him to speak at his concert, or did anybody? Was he the victim of police persecution or the fortunate object of police protection? In the words of a local publication, "the point should be settled to determine who is entitled to carry this elaborate mare's-nest home as a trophy for his mantle-piece." Since the Mayor, the City Council, the Police Commission and Mr. Robeson's left-wing sponsors have all shyly disclaimed the trophy, it seems an opportune time to conduct my monthly telephone poll and discover what the public really feels about the whole affair.

(*The modern opinion poll, it should be pointed out here, has been developed into a precision instrument, scientifically directed at special age, sex and occupational groups and then broken down into unprejudiced public statistics. By contrast, my opinions poll is carelessly loaded and fired as indiscriminately as birdshot. No breakdown is attempted, prejudices are encouraged, and the results couldn't be more haphazard and unreliable.*)

My question, "What is your opinion of the recent Paul Robeson affair as it relates to free speech?" brought an indignant response from the first person on my list, a Mrs. Birdwhistle.

"What sort of country is this," demanded Mrs. Birdwhistle, "when a great and sincere artist like Paul Robeson is persecuted by the police for his political opinions?"

"But the Police Commission has stated that the police were present at the Robeson concert at the request of Mr. Robeson's sponsors," I said.

"Then what kind of country is this," said Mrs. Birdwhistle, "when a magnificent artist like Mr. Robeson has to be protected from the public by the police?"

I pointed out that, as it turned out, the police weren't necessary after all. "The public enjoyed Mr. Robeson's performance," I said. "Mr. Robeson enjoyed it; even the police enjoyed it."

There was a moment's silence, then Mrs. Birdwhistle said angrily, "What sort of country is this when the childish victims of capitalistic greed have to pay eight cents for a bar of chocolate?"

"IT ALL depends on what you mean by Free Speech," said the next person on my list, a Mr. Clittering. "What is free speech for Paul Robeson is damned expensive speech for me if I have paid three dollars for a first balcony seat."

Mr. Clittering said he would be in favor of having Ottawa pass a Pure Entertainment bill to correspond with the present Pure Food regulations. Under this ruling, all programs would be subject to government analysis and have their contents publicly stamped and certificated.

"Then if Mr. Robeson's program assayed as 50 per cent spirituals, 25 per cent gobbledegook, and 85 per cent pure grain propaganda you could stay home and get your free speech somewhere else—free," said Mr. Clittering.

A Mr. Marblehead said it was shocking that an artist of Paul Robeson's stature should be forced to adapt the lyrics of such a petty bourgeois composer as Jerome Kern, in order to express his point of view on the concert platform.

"At present I am working on a series of ideological compositions suitable for concert artists with left-wing convictions," Mr. Marblehead said. "My method is to select excerpts from the published editorials of Ilya Ehrenberg and set them to music."

"How does it work out?" I asked.

"The actual musical composition is going very well," Mr. Marblehead said, "but I am having a little difficulty with the lyrics. Can you suggest any good end-rhymes for 'capitalistic, imperialist, petty-bourgeois reactionarism'?"

I said I was sorry but that nothing occurred to me at the moment.

"Even a good rhyme for Potsdam would be a help," Mr. Marblehead said wistfully.

"The whole affair should be perfectly clear to any intelligent person," declared a Mrs. Nettleby. "The right-wing publications are pointing out that Mr. Robeson's left-wing sponsors, in asking that the police be sent to Mr. Robeson's concert, did so in order that left-wing publications should be in a position to raise an outcry about free speech. What is obvious, of course, is that some member of the right-wing press suggested to the Police Commission that they ask Mr. Robeson's left-wing sponsors to hire police to attend the concert in order that the left-wing press should protest at police supervision, which in turn would put the right-wing publications in a position to, quote, expose, unquote, the whole issue as left-wing propaganda. Is that clear?"

"I'm afraid I lost you somewhere at the second right turn," I said apologetically.

"Then perhaps you can explain why police *with notebooks* should attend the concert of a great artist like Mr. Robeson," Mrs. Nettleby said.

"Maybe they wanted his autograph," I suggested.

"Or maybe they wanted their notebooks as ammunition for spitballs," Mrs. Nettleby said.

I pointed out that they hadn't been used for that purpose. "In fact, it has been denied that there were any notebooks at all," I said.

"That is simply vicious anti-left-wing propaganda," Mrs. Nettleby said with passion.

A MRS. Dormus and a Mr. Eccleston were very positive in their opinions but a little confused about the issue. Mrs. Dormus declared that it was shameful for an artist of Mr. Robeson's stature to be refused the hospitality of the Granite Club, and Mr. Eccleston stated that if Mr. Robeson wanted to go back to Yugoslavia, what the hell?

"I am entirely in favor of Mr. Robeson's exercising his right to free speech," said a Mrs. Bathgate, "so long as he does it on his own time."

As an illustration, Mrs. Bathgate told of having engaged a plumber to fix her kitchen drain. The plumber, who turned out to be a Witness for Jehovah, took fifteen minutes to clear the drain and spent the next forty-five discussing the relation of the Pyramids to the British Lion, the place of Babylon, the Mother System, and the godless state of Yugoslavia. When it came time to pay the bill, Mrs. Bathgate said she would gladly pay the dollar for fixing the drain, but that she regarded the other forty-five minutes as Free Speech, or Donated Time. She said that if the plumber didn't find this satisfactory he could take the matter up with either the Plumbers' Union or the Civil Liberties Association.

"How did it all turn out?" I asked.

"Naturally I paid the whole four dollars," Mrs. Bathgate said. "In these times of strain and crisis it is absolutely essential that we maintain friendly and sympathetic relations with our powerful ally the plumber if civilization is to survive."

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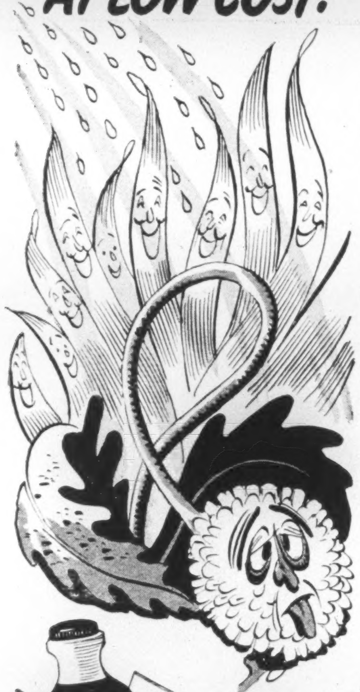

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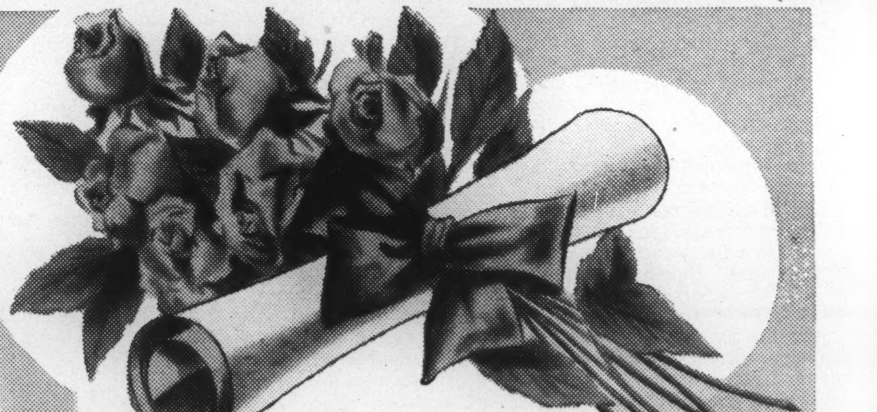

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Can Gt. Britain Afford Large Emigrations?

By LORD TWEEDSMUIR

With a total land area seventy-seven times that of Great Britain and a total population only twice that of Greater London, the Dominions are more than willing to use some of Britain's skilled artisans. Britain must decide whether or not she can afford this sacrifice. Though, because of economic limitations, a reduction of population may ultimately benefit Britain, her immediate need for manpower is such that she has to look questioningly at emigration.

The author is, of course, son of Lord Tweedsmuir, former Governor General of Canada and well-known author, John Buchan.

London.

EMIGRATION is not a party matter, for the moulding of Britain and the Commonwealth countries depends upon how it is handled.

The old world must redress the balance of the new, and the interchange of populations is as vital now as it was in the past.

There is no falling off in the demand for settlers of British stock—our oldest and most valued export—and there never will be while Britain maintains its historic standards, where quality is the only measure of value and quantity a mere measure of volume.

It may be argued that it is a mistake to encourage emigration from Britain, whose population will most certainly tend to decrease, and at a time when our economy is embarrassed by lack of manpower.

But the problem does not concern ourselves alone; in the first instance it is a matter for the Commonwealth countries, and it is for Britain to decide whether she will make the necessary sacrifices, and send skilled artisans whose services are so urgently required here at this moment.

It would create an unfortunate impression if we were to say that we could not spare our best, but only our second-best.

The sacrifice would be by no means one-sided, for every Commonwealth country is making, in one way or another, sacrifices to help us.

The tide of emigration has had an ebb as well as a flow. In the year before the outbreak of the 1914-18 war 223,000 persons left Britain for the Dominions. That was high tide.

In 1920, 134,000 went to seek new fields. Between 1925 and 1939 the average had fallen to 80,000 a year. Financial depression had gripped the Commonwealth countries and the ebb set in.

Ebb Tide Year

In 1931, 26,000 came from the Dominions to Britain, and in the following year 33,000 came.

That was the ebb tide year, for in 1936 conditions improved, and the ebb carried with it only 13,000.

It is not fair to argue that many of those who emigrated to the Dominions failed to make good. They set out knowing so little of their adopted country, and uncertain whether they had the qualification to make good. This need not necessarily happen again.

Commonwealth countries ask for settlers. They have 77 times the area of Great Britain, but a present total population of not more than twice Greater London.

Offices of the Dominion countries are besieged by people wanting to emigrate. There is, as far as I know, no reason why the settler who can pay his passage, and provide surety that he will not become a public charge, should not go if he desires to do so.

But if our own trained manpower is further reduced by an exodus from this country our circumstances may become very difficult, although the long-term benefit to ourselves and the Commonwealth is certain.

Emigration should, of course, proceed from the surplus of a country enjoying prosperity, and not from an embarrassed one. Nor can there be any compensation in the introduction of Germans and Italians, as some suggest. Replacing those who fought for us by those who fought against us is not the answer.

The answer is in what might be termed circulation. We must make up the balance from the hundreds of thousands of miserable mortals in the Displaced Persons camps in Europe.

Repeating History?

An historic example is the case of the Huguenots. No one can deny that this country was the richer for their immigration. Nor did we lose by taking in the Flemish weavers.

There are thousands in the D.P. camps who are skilled in every form of trade and profession. They have no future unless some country offers them a home. Must they be lost to humanity?

There are difficulties in the way, but they are not unsurmountable. Give these people a hope, a vision of the future, and we would have the advantage of their strong arms, and their skill that we need so badly.

It is vital to successful settlement that the person who goes to another country should identify himself with that country, from the word "Go!"

If he has dependent relatives in Britain, he should take as many of them with him as possible, and not leave too many links behind. It is just as vital that a man's wife should be as keen to emigrate as he himself, and she should be willing to knuckle down to the hard work, particularly if they are located in a lonely spot.

And they should never complain and say, "I only live here; I am not a native of this country." They must become Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans.

• •

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Than a planet in the sky.
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  now,
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  knows how.

J. E. P.

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THE WORLD TODAY

The Monstrosity of Pakistan; Indian Facts and Fallacy

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN PRESSING for early independence Indians rather took for granted, as is the human way, the peace which their country has known, for generations under British rule. Now they are learning painfully that unity is no more a natural state for mankind than freedom.

Frightened by the communal violence of the past year into accepting, fairly generally, the idea of a division of the country into Hindustan and a Moslem Pakistan, Indian political leaders now find crevasses opening up under their feet, and sub-crevasses branching off from these, which could swiftly divide the country into scores of separate states, not inconceivably warring on each other.

This is not to be taken as an argument, by a writer born in a free Canada, that Indians should not be free. It is, however, a caution that immediate independence *not based on previous agreement* between the various Indian communities and the princely states on a constitution for a United India, may be purchased at a forbidding cost.

And it is a reminder that British rule, whatever its deficiencies and however insupportable it may have become to an awakening nationalism, has conferred on India the rare and priceless boons of unity and peaceful development.

To measure the value of unity and peace to India over the past century, her present position may be compared, as Sir Edward Grigg suggests, with that of China. The development of her industry, trade, transportation and perhaps most notable of all, her irrigation and flood control are all in striking comparison to that of China.

The fact that India has been all in one piece and had, as a unit, the protection of a great power, saved her from the competitive imperialisms which cost China so dear. It would be the most natural thing in the world if the several, or many, parts into which India appears about to split, should look to different foreign powers for support, or have their differences exploited by these foreign powers.

It is sometimes claimed, by uninformed or suspicious critics, that the British have fostered the Moslem idea of a partition of India with the hope of using it to delay the grant of independence, or at the worst, of binding to her one of the parts, seeking defence against the other.

Jinnah Accuses Britain

Mr. Jinnah himself settles that canard. Speaking in Bombay on March 27 this year, he alleged that *Britain had deliberately fostered the idea of a United India*, as part of "her machinations for destruction and bloodshed in the country" after the departure of her forces.

It is an interesting fact that *the Indian Communist Party has favored the division of India;* and after the recent Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi the representatives of five Soviet Asiatic Republics paid a formal visit to the premier of the North-West Frontier Province, guardian of the historic Khyber Pass route of invasion of India, and due to become part of Pakistan.

Another and more concrete instance of the possibilities of foreign competition in India is the famous document handed by Gandhi to Congress Party leaders just a fortnight after the failure of the Cripps Mission in 1942, and quoted by T. A. Raman in his *Report on India.*

It proposed a resolution by the Congress Party assuring the Japanese government and people that India felt no enmity towards them, but on the contrary would open separate peace negotiations as soon as the British left. It protested, on the other hand, against the arrival of American and Chinese troops in India. It assumed that if the British left, the Japanese might not invade. It dismissed the Hindu-Moslem problem as a creation of the British which would disappear immediately the latter withdrew.

Gandhi's Impractical Politics

Here is an interesting indication of Gandhi's impractical politics. It shows him so completely obsessed with the single question of getting the British out of India that he is incapable of judging whether a Japanese occupation might not be incomparably worse; whether it would be better for India to come out on the winning or losing side the war; or whether his action might not lead to the enslavement of China and all of Asia by the Japs. But far more damning is his misunderstanding of the Hindu-Moslem situation in his own country.

An Englishman, Sir Edward Grigg, viewing the Indian situation with detachment at the same time, was able to point out that Hindu-Moslem antipathy had in fact reached its low-point in centuries under the stable rule of Queen Victoria, when India was ruled by the crown, supreme and impartial.

The antipathy had been fired again by the approach of independence, and mutual fear of the domination of the other party, said Grigg in 1943. The whole development since then, leading to the violence of today, bears him out. He may prove to be as right about the unsettling effect on Indians of the ending of monarchical rule, the only kind they have ever known.

Gandhi, who in 1942 imputed Hindu-Moslem antipathy to British instigation, was ready by the end of last year to fast to the death "if the two peoples were going to misuse their great opportunity in this way"—as though that would correct his misunderstanding of this problem, or help India's millions. How sharply his vision is limited to the frontiers of India is shown by a reply to a journalist's question a few weeks ago, affirming that "world peace depends on what happens in India."

Gandhi still refuses to consider the partition of India, and if one were more confident that he could give the practical leadership which would defeat the Pakistan project, one could cheer him on that. Rightly or wrongly, most other Congress Party leaders, while traditionally opposed to Pakistan and still not believing in it, have been forced by the horrors of communal butchery during recent months into acceptance of the idea at least as a basis of negotiation with the Moslem League, which stands adamant for it.

Pakistan is a political and economic monstrosity, and the only possible justification for it is as a last measure to avert the shedding of the blood of millions in fanatical religious warfare. It appears very doubtful that partition can provide this assurance. No line of partition as yet proposed, and liable to be accepted by both parties, includes more than sixty out of India's hundred

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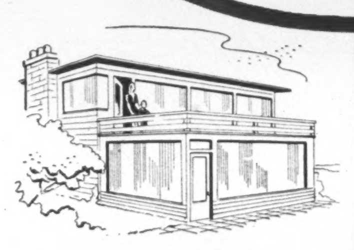
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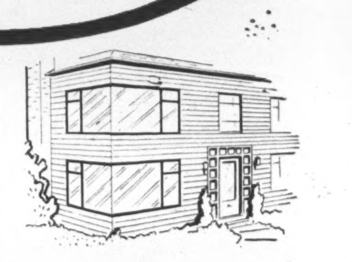
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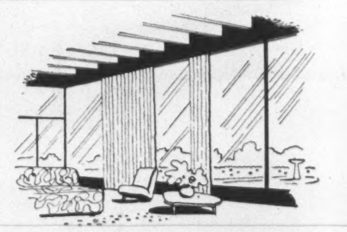
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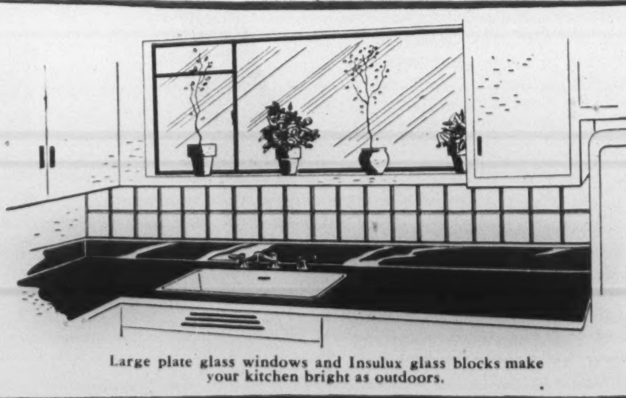
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million Moslems within Pakistan. Put another way, Pakistan leaves 40 million Moslems under Hindu control, and puts many millions of Hindus directly under Moslem control.

Communal peace would depend on whether partition increased or decreased Hindu-Moslem tension. An amelioration could only be brought about through a real effort on the part of the leaders. If they are incapable of making this effort *now*, so that they can live together without partition, are they likely to make it afterwards? And is it as likely to be successful after the people have been stirred to the depths of their fanaticism by the present Pakistan campaign?

lems. Since only 12½ millions of these Moslems lived in the princely states, the proportion of Hindus to Moslems in British India, where the main constitutional battle is taking place, is no more than two-and-a-half to one.

The Sikhs, a brave and industrious community and a separate Hindu sect, occupy a position of importance out of proportion to their numbers: only 5½ millions.

Christians number close to 7½ millions, and of these two millions live in the matriarchy of Travancore, down at the tip of India. Travancore's literacy rate, incidentally, is 42 per cent, three times as high as the Indian average.

The Punjab, which would be the core of the north-western section of Pakistan, has a population of 30 millions, divided into Moslems 57 per cent, Hindus 26 per cent and Sikhs 12 per cent. The three millions of the adjoining North-West Frontier Province are Moslem by ten to one, but due to the personal allegiance to Gandhi of the remarkable Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan have long had a Congress Party ministry.

Bengal, which would be the core of the north-eastern section of Pakistan, has 33 million Moslems and 27 million Hindus and others. The final monstrosity, proposed by Jinnah last week, is a 700-mile corridor up the solidly-Hindu Ganges valley, to link the two elements of Pakistan. That's as though the French had continued to hold Canada and Louisiana, linked by a corridor up the Mississippi.

Pakistan is, in fact, such a preposterous conception and such a backward step for India that one still wonders whether it will really materialize.

Lebensraum for Pakistan?

Jinnah doesn't seem to think so, in making his proposal for a transfer of the minorities left on the wrong side of the Pakistan borders. Uproot 40 millions of mainly illiterate peasants, who for the most part know nothing of India or the world but their own village and perhaps the nearest town, and move them hundreds of miles to entirely new and strange surroundings?

That is going to mean, right at the beginning, a demand for more *lebensraum* within the boundaries of Pakistan, for Jinnah will not have anything like that number of Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities to move out. To gain a minority of 40 million Hindus, Sikhs and others for "trading" purposes, Jinnah would have to secure the inclusion of the Punjab and Bengal in their entirety within Pakistan. It is virtually certain, however, that the Congress Party will only agree to Jinnah's partition of India if the Moslem League leader agrees in turn to a division of these two great and populous provinces.

Should the Moslems, for example, be given the whole of Bengal province just because they have a 55 per cent majority of its 60 million people? This particular problem of Bengal, which has an historic unity and patriotism, a common tongue and literature, and a geographic unity comprising the delta of the Ganges, has inspired the idea of a "free state" of Bengal. A very tidy-sized state, too, with not so very much less than the population of Japan, and five times the population of Canada.

But if the problem of setting up the north-eastern section of Pakistan is complicated, that presented by the north-western section is quite maddening. This section would extend from the outskirts of Delhi to the Khyber Pass, south to Karachi, which would be its port, and off in a long narrow tongue to the borders of Iran. The native states of Kashmir, Rajputana and Baluchistan press deeply into three sides of it.

Some Solid Statistics

The result is an area on the map looking something like a skinny four-leafed clover. It is a purely artificial creation, based not on history, tradition, geography or economy, but on—religion. And many of the Moslems whose faith this new boundary line is to guard are descendants of Hindus forcibly converted during the days of the Great Moguls four and five centuries ago.

India is the size of Europe, without Russia. Yet while Europeans struggle in desperation for unity, to save the last battered remnant of their civilization from an intermittent centuries-long civil war, the Indians would cast away their own priceless unity.

We seem to have come to the point where some solid statistics are inescapable. India is as big as Europe. It is packed with 427 million people, *an increase of 89 millions since the 1931 census.* Decade by decade from 1891, when the population was 279 millions, the increase has been extremely patchy, being 5, 19, 3, 32 and 51 millions, up to 1941.

Out of the 389 millions in the 1941 census, 295 millions lived in British India and 93 millions in the princely states, of which there are some 500, occupying close to half the area of India. By religion there were 255 million Hindus, including 49 million Untouchables; and 92 million Mos-

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Magic Pump That Uses Ice to Heat a House

By WALLACE HUNT

The revolutionary age in house heating is upon Canada and a prospective replacement for present heating systems is the heat pump. It gets warmth from ice cubes, cold air and cold water, in place of coal or oil. It works on the same principle as the electric refrigerator, only in reverse. A Toronto man is already trying it out.

Radiant heating too is now being introduced in Canada. By linking the two systems—a quite practical project — they would provide the nearest thing to perfection in heating that can possibly be visioned in this era, this writer says.

DID you ever think of trying to heat your house from the electric refrigerator? No. Well, it can be done. You don't think so? Then, listen to this.

I know a Toronto man with enough faith in the idea that last fall when he built a new four-room bungalow he skipped a furnace entirely. His heating unit is a couple of armfuls of machinery known as a heat pump, a larger edition of the same unit which runs your 'frig.

Set up in his basement, it works on a reversed refrigeration principle. The 'frig unit pumps out of the house the warmth in the air, diverting the cold molecules into the cooling box. Reversed, the unit pumps out of the house the cold in the air, diverting the warmth into the heating system of the house. The latter is what's happening at the place of B. A. Wilson in a Toronto suburb, believed to be the first such installation in Canada.

The system works something like this. The refrigerating unit pumps in 40 degree air or water and reduces it to 35 degrees. In this way five degrees of heat is obtained. The more heat required, the more water or air pumped in. Even an ice cube has heat, and the same principle applies if the air or ice is 40 degrees below. By reducing it to 45 degrees below, five degrees of heat is obtained.

During the War

Wilson is an electrical engineer who heard of the pump during the war while serving with the Canadian Navy. The Germans were using it to heat some of their newer subs, by pumping in sea water and taking the heat from it.

I discussed the pump with the two Canadians who probably know more about it than anyone, two researchists whose job it is to keep posted on such matters. They are Dr. W. H. Cook, director of the division of applied biology in the National Research Council at Ottawa, and Dr. A. D. Misener, professor in physics at the University of Toronto. Dr. Misener only a few months ago prepared a report on the heat pump for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission which is investigating its possibilities.

Here are some of the things I found out. Heat from reversed refrigeration is based on facts known to science for over 100 years. And it has been used successfully for the past two years in a climate similar to Toronto's, in New England states in office buildings at Hartford and New Haven.

The pump can capture heat either from air or water. Air at zero, scientists say, is only about 14 per cent cooler than at 70°. It does not need a very large machine to concentrate this thinly spread outdoor heat and force it indoors at a high enough temperature to warm the rooms. A small compressor circulating a refrigerant through pipe coils does the trick. The turbo-superchargers on fighter planes suck in air at high altitude at 60° below zero, but it becomes so hot by compression that it actually has to be cooled before going to the carburetors. That's reverse refrigeration which is not wanted.

The use of water is an old story in many parts of Norway, Sweden and Switzerland where cheap hydro-power is common. In Zurich, three such plants heat the water for public swimming pools.

Canada's experts are from Missouri, are not altogether sold on the idea of the pump ever proving successful for general use in house-heating. They do say that its best chance for success is in the use of water, because of the low temperatures to which air sinks.

It's true that there is warmth in air until it hits the rock-bottom of the temperature scale, 459.6 degrees below zero. But the lower the temperature the larger and more expensive the heat pump will be.

Water is the Answer

Once the air gets down to zero or lower, costs start becoming prohibitive. So in Canada, wherever a sufficient volume exists water appears to be the answer. Reversed refrigeration will work anywhere between the two extremes of temperatures for ground water on this continent, from 37 degrees in Canada to 67 in the southern states. Other factors in favor of water: It has four times as many thermal or heat units per pound as air and takes up 800 times less space.

Even water, though, poses certain problems. The colder the weather; the more water that is needed. A house in the southern states where temperatures seldom drop below 30 degrees could be heated with a small puddle. But obviously a lot more water is required in the sub-zero cold of northern Ontario and the prairies. And the necessary volume is tremendous, about 160 gals. a minute in 20-below, ranging down to a "mere" 10 gallons for 40 or 50 above zero.

But in 20-below in southern Saskatchewan where is 160 gallons a minute to be found, in a country where water for crops and even cattle so often is an unsolved problem? Even in a city like Toronto water isn't so easily available. The present waterworks system couldn't possibly supply the demand. People living on or near the lakeshore could pump water from Lake Ontario, but obviously the cost would be prohibitive to pump it to north Toronto. Houses where wells could produce enough water within 30 feet of the surface would find the heat pump practical.

Mr. Wilson thinks a combination air and water installation is the solution in a climate like Toronto's where the temperature seldom dips below zero. Normally air will be used, good down to zero. Below that an auxiliary would go into action and pump water from a well in his backyard. The water is about 20 feet from the surface.

Cheaper

And the cost? There is general agreement that the heat pump will be a cheaper heating method than coal. Dr. Cook estimates that, with all conditions ideal, an adequate supply of water being available, etc., operating costs might be reduced to one-third of the cost of coal, or roughly 10-12 cents a day for a six-roomed house. Dr. Misener's estimate for a Toronto house is about one-half the cost of coal.

Installation cost of course is high. Mr. Wilson estimates his unit at $2,000. That's including a three h.p. heat pump, air conditioning system and controls and auxiliary pumps and fans. There are a lot of kinks though to be ironed out, and these should cut costs. A further reduction could be looked for too when equipment is mass produced. There seems to be little likelihood, however, that the whole unit ever could be installed for the price of a furnace. However, it's reasonable to look for one that's cheap enough to come within the means of the owner of a $6,000 house.

Dr. Cook reports that the National Research Council plans to experiment with the heat pump. Equipment already is on hand, but there will be a delay until materials can be obtained to erect the necessary building. Possibly by next winter, he thinks.

Some Canadian manufacturing companies already are designing equipment for heat pump installations. The first units are expected to be more for large buildings, with houses to come later.

The power companies, which stand to benefit from development of the heat pump, as yet have not followed the lead of a U.S. company, the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Electric Power Board. It has installed pumps in the houses of five of its officials to test results this winter. The power producers see one obstacle to be overcome: What to do in the warm months with the power supplied to heat pumps? It wouldn't all be wasted, as the heat pump can, by the push of a button, be reversed and turned into an air-cooling system for the hot weather.

Should general adoption of the pump ever occur, it would mean the utilization of Canadian electricity in larger measure and eliminate coal imports from the U.S.

The experience Mr. Wilson already has had convinces him the pump is the ideal and healthiest heating method. He points out that windows can be sealed off and proper heat and humidity maintained the year around. There's no fuel to handle, no ashes or smoke or fumes of any kind, and there's absolutely no fire hazard because there is no flame.

This revolutionary new development in capturing free heat is constantly resulting in new angles being uncovered to be probed. One scien-

President Truman recently signed a bill authorizing the use of a vessel to transport the U.S. delegation to and from the 6th World Scout Jamboree to be held at Moisson, France, August 9 to 22. Scouts Edward Condon, Jr., (left) of Arlington, Va., and Newell N. Stultz (right) of Washington D.C., are shown above receiving pens used by the President.

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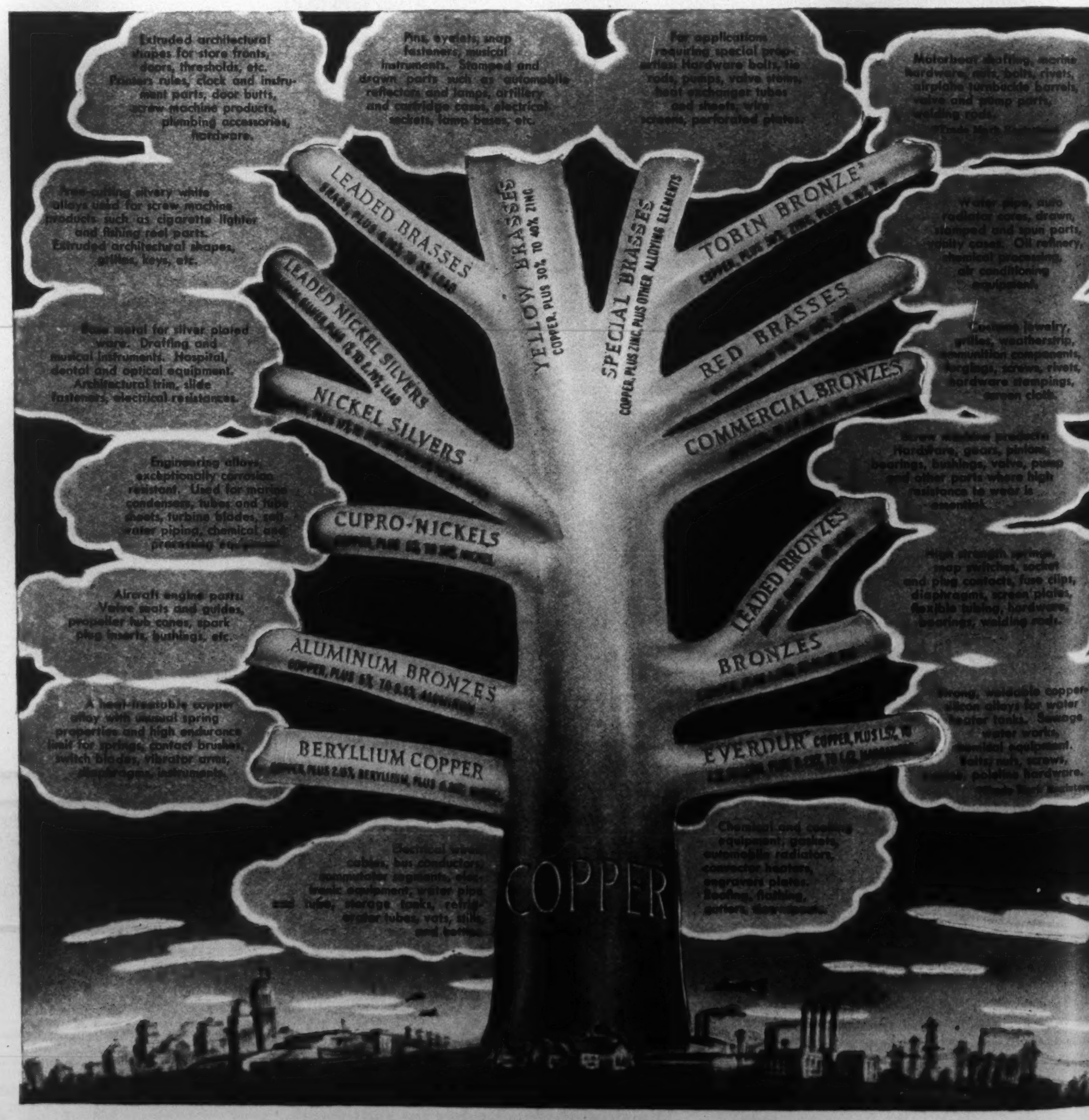

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tist recalls that a pound of water gives up 80 times as much heat the moment of freezing as it does by being cooled one degree. So why not freeze the well water instead of simply cooling it to obtain the thermal units? But there's a catch. What to do with all the ice, which in a few hours would fill up the average backyard.

Already there's a miniature heat pump outfit on the market in the U.S. It's one which can be carried from one room to another and placed on the window sill to heat single rooms. It's good for the marginal seasons when the house is too cold for comfort but not cold enough for the furnace. Another little dodge invented from the heat pump principle: a dish-towel drier, operated entirely by the heat pumped from the food in your 'frig.

Another new development, radiant heating, can be linked up with the heat pump to give the nearest thing to perfection in heating that possibly can be visioned in this era. You're no doubt familiar with the principle of it, but in case not, let's review it.

Buried in the floors or ceilings or in both are pipes through which hot water circulates. Floors and ceilings are giant radiators which spread warmth gently and evenly all through the house, so there's only two degrees difference between the floors and ceilings. Floors are kept at 85 to 90 degrees, about 10 degrees warmer than in ordinary heatings.

It warms only solid objects such as people, furniture, walls. The air in the house stays cool, which saves money because air is hard to heat. Far from being uncomfortable, the cool air, like the air on a sunny day in the fall, produces a feeling of pleasant well-being.

The idea was conceived nearly half a century ago in England, and now there are 5,000 radiantly heated houses scattered across the southern states. Similar installations have been made in Canada. A few weeks ago the National Research Council at Ottawa started tests in two experimental houses built on the Montreal Road site of the labs east of Ottawa.

The Verney textile mills at Granby, Que., is said to have the largest such unit in North America. There's one also under the floor of the waiting room of a new Toronto Transportation Commission bus terminal on Adelaide St.

Installation cost in a new house in the U.S. is estimated at $900 for six rooms, slightly more than standard systems. It also can be remodelled into old houses, but this sometimes is difficult. And finally, to get back to the heat pump, radiant heating systems can be connected up with the reversed refrigeration unit as easily as with a furnace.

LONDON LETTER

U.K. Politicians Preparing for An Early General Election

By P. O'D.

London.

IT MAY be that this is not a very good time for what are known as "middle-of-the-roaders." Times of crisis seldom are. But apparently the Liberal party in this country doesn't think so. Its members see themselves as practical and sensible men holding a judicious balance between the extremes of rampant Socialism and a bitter and vindictive Tory reaction. They also see the country turning to them in the next General Election as to a safe shelter in the economic storm; and they are preparing to put between 400 and 500 candidates in the field to rally and direct the confused and harassed voters.

About the coming of the economic storm they have no doubt whatsoever. Speaker after speaker at the recent Liberal Assembly stressed its sure approach and the probability that a General Election would be forced on the Government before its present term had run out.

The Liberals don't mean to be caught napping this time. Neither do they mean to join forces with the Tories, in spite of all the blandishments that have been expended upon them. No matter how invitingly those wicked old men may twirl their moustaches and ogle them, they intend to retain their political virginity. Such advances merely make them angry.

The Tory Lotharios do not seem to be discouraged — at least not enough to make them desist from their brazen courtship. The windows may be closed and barred, but they still sing serenades in the darkening street below — not unmixed with warnings of the fate worse than death that may await the lady if she doesn't consent to honorable marriage.

There is, for instance, that eminent and mellifluous serenader Lord Woolton, Chairman of the Conservative Party. He has just been doing a warm bit of crooning to the accompaniment of the guitar. But however ardently he may woo the lady, he is not averse to telling her a few plain truths.

All that talk of a Liberal revival, he assures her, is pure poppycock and propaganda, without any basis in the political facts of the situation. She may see herself being returned to power by the cheering and grateful populace, but the only result of her trying to realize this dream will be that the Socialist siren will once again be enthroned — and everyone knows what a shameless hussy she is. So why not join hands and forces with her trusty friend and admirer the Tory Party, forgetting the old family quarrels which have kept them apart, and thus bring back the whole country to happiness and prosperity?

So far the lady doesn't seem to be listening.

London Suffers Too!

London, like New York, suffers from a dreadful congestion of passenger traffic during those hours of the day when people are coming to work or leaving it. About 600,000 people are said to leave the centre of London between five and six o'clock every evening of a working day.

It is true that the population of the County of London, representing the inner area, has dropped from just over four million in 1939 to 3,277,000. But this merely means that most of these missing people have moved to the outskirts and must be brought in that much farther to their work.

The recently published report of the London Transport Board for the year 1946 shows that the company carried far more passengers than ever before—an average of 11,700,000 a day compared with 10,400,000 a day before the war. This increase is attributed to various causes, including the tendency of housewives to search other districts for the things they can't buy in their own, petrol rationing, and the shortage of motor-cars. Not that this latter shortage can have very much to do with it. Even before the war there were fewer and fewer people who cared to take their private cars into the traffic blocks of central London. It was easier and much quicker to go by Underground.

There is a general demand for some sort of "staggering" of working hours — even a quarter of an hour in the times of arrival and departure, applied to a quarter of the traffic. This doesn't sound much, but the London Transport Board says that it is all that is needed. They certainly should know.

Sentiment Wins in the End

Nash's terraces are in the news again. These are the rows of houses which the great John Nash built around a large part of Regent's Park, and which give to that beautiful area of London its authentic Regency atmosphere of dignity and charm. There are nearly 400 of these houses, of which over half are now occupied as Government offices. Most of the others are unoccupied, and their condition has made urgent the problem of what should be done with the terraces as a whole.

The committee appointed to go into the matter, under the presidency of Lord Gorell, has now brought in its report, recommending that the terraces should be preserved and restored as soon as possible to their former use as private dwellings, though not excluding the use of some of them as hostels for students at London University. The Government has expressed its agreement with the recommendations, but points out that the work of general restoration and especially of modernization would be so extensive and also expensive that it cannot be undertaken for some years.

As the terraces are Crown property, this decision would seem to assure their preservation. It has been generally welcomed, but the hostile critics have not by any means been silenced. They point out the immense cost of adapting the houses to modern needs—hardly less in fact than rebuilding them behind the Nash façades, spending millions of pounds, and turning the terraces into a sort of Regency fake. Much better, they insist, to pull the old terraces down, when the time comes, and replace them with modern buildings which will be much more suitable and useful, and may in their different way be equally beautiful.

In any other of the world's great cities this, no doubt, would be done. But London is London, with a sentimental passion for preserving as much as possible of its historic past, and this is one of its finest pieces of urban scenery. Logically the modernists may be right, but not many Londoners could be found to agree with them. The thought of a modernist Regent's Park makes them wince. And so sentiment once more has had the last word.

A Picturesque Walk

Once upon a time it was the custom to tow boats and barges along the upper Thames, not by tugs and motor-power, but by horse-power and even man-power from the bank. The tow-paths began at Teddington, on the outskirts of London, where the tidal influence ends, and stretched all the way to Cricklade in Wiltshire, a distance of 136 miles.

The leisurely and picturesque business of such towing has long since fallen into disuse and is never likely to be revived, but the tow-paths are still there, though many of them are in a very bad state, and long stretches are barred to the public. A right to tow is not necessarily a right to stroll.

This is unfortunate, for there are few rivers more delightful to walk along than the upper Thames, winding gently through so much lovely scenery, its banks dotted every few miles with ancient and charming villages. To walk the whole 136 miles from Teddington to Cricklade would be an almost perfect holiday —granting anything like decent weather. We sometimes have even that.

Recently a conference of local authorities and representatives of the Thames Conservancy Board was held in London to see what could be done to put the towing-paths in suitable repair and to open the, at present, closed stretches, so that a public river walk could be established and maintained for the whole distance. This was merely a preliminary conference, but it is to be hoped that something constructive will come of its discussion. It would be hard to think of a way in which a comparatively small expenditure of public money could contribute more to public enjoyment. Here is something really popular for the planners to do.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Will Soak-the-Rich Legislation Help the Communists' Plans?

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

REPUBLICAN Congressmen hope to succeed this week in enacting their promised reductions in taxes and appropriations. Democratic forces are just as determined to stall off these cuts.

Far more than party politics is involved in what seems to be a squabble over who is to get credit with the electorate for effecting economies in government. The issue goes right to the heart of the conflict between Capitalism and Communism.

Much has been written about "discrimination" against lower income groups, but those in the higher brackets are now trying to get across to the nation that they are experiencing equal or greater discrimination. The Committee for Constitutional Government charges that Congress plays right into Communistic plans when it extends "soak-the-rich" legislation. This group declares that Karl Marx and Lenin devised high taxes as a means of destroying private enterprise.

Economist James H. Symonds reasons that taxation against higher income groups has resulted, already, in destroying initiative. Executives earning from $10,000 to $25,000 refuse to work harder to double their incomes because current Federal taxes "gives results which would probably surprise and shock many Americans."

Professor Symonds reports that if a man whose net income amounts to $10,000 were to have his income doubled, only $6,000 of the extra $10,000 would find its way into his pay envelope. If he jumped from $25,000 to $50,000 he would actually gain only $9,000. The man who goes from $50,000 to $100,000 would be able to keep less than one fourth, or $12,000 of the additional $50,000.

"Is it surprising then, that contemplating the added time, effort, responsibility and ulcers involved in the 'doubled' income, the executive today is saying, 'No, I will not work harder'?" Professor Symonds asks.

Disparity in taxation of higher income groups, according to the committee, has reached the point where it is in danger of discouraging Americans to emulate such men as Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Graham Bell and John D. Rockefeller.

This solemn warning is given: "When the abler individuals, earning higher bracket incomes (by invention, organizing ability, special talents, capital saved from past labor) are penalized by confiscatory, discriminatory taxation, as the Communists urge, the regard for individual effort is taken away, and with it the incentive and ability to exert the dynamic influence necessary to a prosperous society.

"Capital accumulation is prevented, private enterprise is undermined and cannot expand and provide jobs. Thereupon, politicians, radical labor leaders, and government bureaucrats take increasing control and citizens become more and more subject to the serfdom of the state."

There is also far more than party politics in the decision of the House Small Business committee in the Republican-controlled Congress to investigate the extent of "socialism" in Government. Such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Home Owners Loan Corporation and others are cited as examples of government-financed projects which are in competition with private business.

Recent highlight of the Congressional conflict on fiscal matters was the attempt by the Democratic Senate forces to postpone the $4 billion income tax reduction bill. Republicans have been hacking away at President Truman's budget but are far short of the minimum economy goal of $4½ billion which was compromised upon. If budget cuts already planned go through, they still must save about $1,880,000,000.

Cry of "Politics"

(Economies projected up to date have passed the House and early this week the Senate voted 48 to 44 to go ahead immediately with a bill to slash individual income taxes July 1.)

The cry of "politics" has been heard during current debates. Chairman Taft of the Senate Republican Policy Committee charged that some of the Senate Democrats who are trying to postpone the tax cuts until more appropriation cuts have been voted on, will be found later voting against the reductions in expenditures.

"I am not saying all of the Democrats will oppose cuts in appropriations, for I believe some of them are sincere in the stand they are taking against any action on the tax bill now," he said. "But a great many of the Democrats who are screaming now about balancing the budget and making payments on the debt are the same ones who will be voting against us when we try to cut appropriations in the Senate."

The G.O.P. Senators expected they would be able to pass their revised version of the House tax bill by the end of this week.

The Senate rates for the 1948 are almost identical with the House, starting with a 30 per cent cut in the lower salary brackets and tapering off to 10.5 per cent in the highest incomes.

For 1947, the Senate bill cuts these rates in half and applies them to the period from July 1 to December, whereas the House bill made the cuts retroactive at the full rates to 5.25 per cent.

Democrats will muster a strong vote on an amendment to let married couples in all States split their income for Federal tax purposes. This is an advantage now enjoyed only in the nine States having community property laws. Democrats will also attempt to give a greater degree of tax relief to the low-income groups by raising personal exemptions.

The House Ways and Means Committee has begun hearings on a thorough, long-range revision of basic tax laws, which is to be voted on next year.

Higher income group spokesmen say that in continuing to "soak the rich", the Federal Government has turned away from the policies which gave America its great rise during its first 140 years. They accuse the Executive, the Treasury and Congress of having adopted tax policies which encourage collectivism. They quote the second and third planks of the Communist Platform: "2. a heavy progressive or graduated income tax; 3. abolition of all right of inheritance."

Proponents of this phase of the taxation battle declare that the worst feature of the "discouragement of the dollar incentive" is that the public has little knowledge of it.

The whole tax picture will have an increasingly important part in all Congressional manoeuvres. It is worth close watching by students of current American history.

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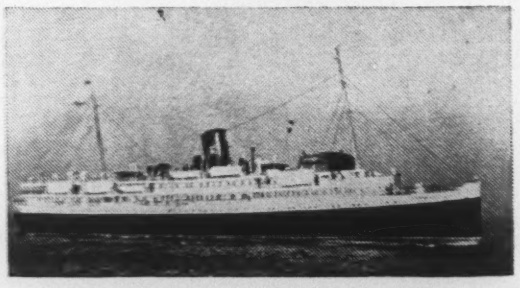

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Authors Are Not Meek and Can Never Be

By J. E. MIDDLETON

Mr. Middleton believes that the meek inherit the earth but not the meek author, especially if he is a Canadian. Living next door to a nation which feels superior to all other nations has made us feel inferior.

Canada has an individuality all its own and there is plenty of story material. The fact that our population is only one-eleventh that of the United States is not an excuse. A Canadian author is in competition with the world so he must believe that he is good if he is to succeed.

AN AUTHOR, presuming to instruct or entertain the public, must be sure of his own importance. Confidently he walks up to his grandmother volunteering to teach her to suck eggs. Willingly he will instruct the experts in almost any field. His modesty in public places is an affectation; his humility of speech, a sham. Else why did he assume that the idea upsetting his rest and bothering his leisure was new and striking? Else why did he sit for long hours gathering and organizing material, and then camp for weeks and weeks before a typewriter, rattling the keys "like all possessed?" Because he knows he's good and is determined to convert others to an acknowledgement of the fact.

Negligible

Oddly enough, this is a creditable state of mind for him. Generally speaking the meek may inherit the earth; but not the meek author, especially if he be a Canadian. We are next-door to a nation which feels superior to all other nations, living or dead. Vast numbers of people in the United States consider Canada as negligible territory — like Patagonia.

Yet for more than a generation two Canadian doctors dominated the faculty of Johns Hopkins Medical College. When Dr. Osler was translated to Oxford Dr. Barker succeeded him. Dr. Banting was a Canadian. Michael Mackenzie knew more actuarial science than any one else of his generation. His pupils hold most of the dominating positions in American insurance offices. Rutherford of McGill opened up new vistas in physics. Indeed an American orator once declared that the universities of the United States were "infested with Canadians."

In banking, finance, economics, theology, Canadian leaders have an international reputation. Even in agriculture our people have pride of place. Pure-bred cattle from Ontario herds are eagerly sought and the best wheat prize goes to Alberta with pleasing regularity. Is it reasonable to believe that of all mental workers, dreamers and inventors, only the writers are sub-standard?

Not Impressive

The argument that because the population of Canada is only one-eleventh that of the United States we must be an inferior people is not impressive. Consider Scotland. When England had about 12 million people, Scotland had only a million-and-a-half. London was a metropolis and Edinburgh was a provincial town. But a nest of writers was hidden somewhere between the High Street and Calton Hill. When Francis Jeffrey started an article on Wordsworth with the sentence "This will never do" Edinburgh had gained a place of literary importance on a level with London.

Look at this list of names; Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Smollett, Thomson, Burns, Scott, Lockhart, Boswell, Hogg, Kelvin, Lyell, Carlyle, Henley, Stevenson, Lang, Barrie, Buchan. These and a hundred more came from north of the Tweed and reflected the iron character of a great people. Some of them went hungry before their work was wanted, but they didn't drop on their knees and fumble their caps before the temporary arbiters of London taste. They ate another bowl of oatmeal and kept writing about the people and scenes they knew best. There wasn't a meek man among them. Even Barrie, shy as a milkmaid in company, knew his own merits and insisted on being heard.

Don't believe the charge that Canada is lacking in individuality. Don't consent to the theory that it's just another Michigan, or Indiana, or Montana, or New England. Quebec has a soul of her own, but so has Ontario, or Saskatchewan, or British Columbia. I suppose Toronto and Cleveland, Ohio, are the nearest alike of any two cities on opposite sides of the border. But even there the difference in point-of-view is striking. An artist — with vision — will be able to discern and describe the difference.

Here are some vital needs for a Canadian writer; vision, a theme, self-confidence, technique and diligence. This last must be that of a galley-slave, for the production of any work of art is ninety per cent drudgery. Did I forget persistence? Bernard Shaw, in one of his early years in London worked every day, and sold three articles for a total of $14.

But, you say, these are the requirements for writers in all countries. Exactly so. A Canadian writer is like a Canadian mathematician or engineer. He is in competition with the world. So he had better be good *and know he's good* if he is to succeed.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Germany's Downfall Directly Due to Hitler's Sycophantic Court

THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER—by H. R. Trevor-Roper—*Macmillans*—$2.50.

DESPITE its concern with the blustery politics of the postwar unquiet, the world will still be interested in what went on during those days which marked the final collapse of the Reich which was to last a thousand years. How did that megalomaniac at whose voice the whole world had trembled before the cards were down in 1939, actually meet his doom? The Nuremberg war criminals have been nicely tidied up and accounted for, but what happened to Goebbels and Bormann and to Hitler? What was the fantastic scene that played itself to an end in that bunker beneath the shell-swept Chancellery before its final engulfment by the Russians?

It is to this assignment that an Oxford don, serving during the war in the British Military Intelligence, has devoted original research since September 1945 and it is probably safe to say that the future will have little else to add to the record. The sources were not only the documents made available at the trials and elsewhere but individual interviews were conducted with all survivors and these are carefully listed in an appendix, separated according to the various phases of the study. But the book is much more than a simple reconstruction of events; it is a penetrating psychological study of how decay crept into the great Nazi structure and eventually brought about its complete collapse.

The German people and German industry, says Trevor-Roper, were efficient; the German Army, officers and soldiers alike, was efficient; all these were in the soundest historical tradition. But the "Court" which Hitler built up about himself, for all its outward display of loyalty, was corrupted from the earliest days by a sycophantic insincerity and its degeneration was progressive and steady. "Behind the facade of unanimity, all dictatorships are to a large extent centrifugal; the rule of a court conceals a political anarchy . . . . its careful self-sufficiency, its deliberate intellectual isolation . . . . reduce still further the likelihood of political intelligence within it; they lead directly to the political and intellectual fools' paradise in which such figures as Goering and Goebbels and Himmler, with their drugs and perfumes, their nihilism and mysticism, their flatterers and astrologers, could determine policy, and such ninnies as Ribbentrop, Schellenberg and Schwerin von Krosigk could be regarded as experts in foreign affairs." And when added to all this there was constant distrust between Hitler and the Generals, leading to the bomb-attempt of July 20, 1944 and the subsequent purge, the elements of instability become obvious in retrospect. The fate of the dictator was inherent in the very elements of dictatorship.

The One Exception

One notable exception among the Hitler gang is made by the author in the case of Albert Speer, the administrator and the real architect of Hitler's industrial war machine; but Speer's fatal mistake was the prevailing and deeply seated German view to the effect that politics are really irrelevant. "He regarded the rest of the court with dignified contempt . . . . he saw and despised the personalities around him; he heard their outrageous orders and understood their fantastic ambitions, but he did nothing . . . he turned aside, and built roads and bridges and factories, while the logical consequences of government by madmen emerged. Ultimately, when their emergence involved the ruin of all his work, Speer accepted the consequences and acted. Then it was too late; Germany had been destroyed." The picture of possible future Speers, capable administrative geniuses but without any particular political faith or goal, augurs unhappily for the next decade of the German people.

Of the more dramatic events covered, popular journals have already given the gist; the book has the full story, told where possible through the mouths of eyewitnesses. It is a completely psychotic tale: Hitler's marriage to Eva Braun; the drawing up and witnessing of his political and personal testaments and the suicide pact, he by shooting himself through the mouth and she by poison; the cremation of the bodies with petrol by the remaining faithful. No such final attention was given to Goebbels; his six children were poisoned and he and his wife were shot by an orderly; only a casual attempt was made at disposal of the bodies which were readily identified by the Russians. The fate of Bormann is the least well-documented and while Trevor-Roper has collected seeming evidence of death, it is impossible to accept it completely; perhaps for that very reason it is quite true, for the very air above the ruins of Berlin in those days was filled with death.

Trevor-Roper's penetrating and exceedingly well-written account of the end of one of the most evil periods in the history of the world will naturally be a required reference for all writers and historians of the time. But so well has he accomplished his task that the average reader will find it of absorbing interest, not for the sordid facts laid bare, but as a sociological study of deep significance to a world still painfully groping toward peace. It is well to be reassured these days that any dictatorship, of whatever complexion, contains within it the seeds of its own eventual destruction; it is the unhappy period before such destruction that is a matter of current concern.

Two Women's War

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MOON DROP TO GASCONY — by Anne-Marie Walters—*MacMillans*—$2.

NO WOMAN'S WORLD—by Iris Carpenter—*Allen*—$3.50.

"War's unfair on everybody—specially women. That's why it's up to women to stop it. Maybe we can now, so many of us know what war is. And there sure as hell have been enough of us in this one."

TWO of World War II's most adventurous jobs for women—as a parachuted resistance operator and as a front line war correspondent (whose quotation of a field nurse appears above) — are described by participants. "Moondrop" is the account of a 20-year-old girl who was 'chuted into South-west France in January 1944 and then, after establishing contacts, acted as liaison worker for a chief maquis organizer. Miss Walters had Spartan bravery to travel by bicycle, train and car around that Gestapo-infested maquis circuit but bravery is small recommendation of ability to heighten dramatically a war story. Although told with sincerity, only occasional episodes manage to stir ripples of suspense. The very ingenuousness in her telling and the repetition of details make it convincing as a six-month record but soon stale reader interest. However, there is some promise that Miss W. may yet make a story teller, when she describes with particular poignancy an unsuccessful parachutage as the heartbroken maquisards stand in the field and watch the plane they were unable to signal return to England with precious supplies and ammunition.

Although Iris Carpenter's book is filled with exciting happenings, human interest (including U.S. Army nurses' views on uniformed wolves) and a thinking woman's philosophy on war from D-day-plus-a-week to victory, as a superfine newspaperwoman she relates the incidents with the pungent dramatic atmosphere, the tight unity and well-paced continuity of a novel. After a red tape battle with officials loathe to let women correspondents go forward Iris was accredited to U.S. First Army to report spot news for the London *Herald*, the B.B.C. and the Boston *Globe*. Her charming manner, good looks, intelligent appreciation of battle, fearlessness, energy and ability to get to the news made her unique. Even while covering field hospitals she beat an early entry into Cherbourg. Then followed the Normandy hedge-rows campaign including St. Lo, into Paris, the Hurtgen Forest, Battle of the Bulge, the Remagen Rhine crossing, the Ruhr pocket and across Germany into Czechoslovakia. I doubt if *any* warcor, male or female, got as many breaks and exploited them as well and as promptly. And we're still waiting for one who can recapitulate in a book the things he saw and the way he felt as ably as Miss Carpenter—pardon me, now Mrs. Akers; for on VE day she became engaged to Col. "Red" Akers, First Army Operations officer.

People who read war books with a map beside them will be unable to catch Iris out too. She takes care with battle perspective; her "trees" of local actions are superb close-up jobs but equally good are her "forests" of strategy when she stands back occasionally to deal with the entire Western European Allied front, including that of the Canadians whom she cheers unreservedly on p. 157.

Sentient Cucarachas

By EDWARD EARL

THE YOGI OF COCKROACH COURT—by Frank Waters—*Oxford*—$3.00.

COCKROACH Court was the very centre of a Border slum—a corrupt maze catching the human cucarachas, the pimps in their boleros, the prostitutes in their scuffed slippers and sweat-stained shifts, the beggars, the hop-heads and marihuana reefers, all the drunk and dissolute, the perverted, damned and diseased....

And this was the sanctuary found by Barby, a half-breed bastard waif who knew no mother and only a dim recollection of a drunken Yanqui father. Fleeing from his flooded village, the lost child stumbled into Tai Ling's small shop, "The Lamp Awake".

Here he grows up under the philosophical eye of the yogi who is interested only in obtaining complete objectivity. Brutal, crude and sensual, Barby goes his own indifferent way, ignoring the placid philosophies voiced by the soft-spoken Tai Ling. He lives only for each day until he falls in love with the beautiful Guadalupe, a cantina dancer. It seems as if he might possess her utterly, but there is a strange quality in the half-Indian girl which he cannot understand, and misunderstanding, grows to hate. But he cannot forget her. It is the only phase of his life which gives some faint clue as to the reason for existence. Guadalupe, oddly unmoved by any man, yields to her perverse nature and travels a strange and selfish path.

It is only a fragment of society, a sketch if you like, but there seems to breathe at its core the philosophy that every action is largely predetermined by causes far beyond conception and birth. The prologue and epilogue are effectively dramatic but the main story falters toward the end as Cockroach Court is purged of its flaunting crudities and becomes just another Border town, its vivid, rancid past only dimly remembered.

Despite, or perhaps because of its peculiarly sordid atmosphere, the book holds your interest. The smells of filth and disease, the fierce colors, the wildly changing moods, the dreaded frustrations of struggling hearts — these are sharp impacts for the imaginative mind.

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100 Years Ago England Hungrier than Today

By GWYN LEWIS

The centenarians of England remember many strange things—early train journeys when you bought a candle if you were travelling at night, the "hungry forties" of a century ago, tea leaves dyed with blacklead, ale for breakfast, double gins costing three halfpence and the first London telephone exchange with 10 subscribers.

Croydon, England.

THERE are about 150 centenarians in Great Britain, the majority of them women.

They have lived a great story, a story most of them can now tell only in fragments.

Over a long period of time I have been gathering together these fragments. Gaps were filled in by those who have had the care of these old people. Their diaries and letters complete the picture of an astonishing century of progress.

Mr. William Sale, of Baldock, Herts, a retired farmer told me: "I remember, when I was at school at Stoke Newington, north London, seeing thousands of sheep, geese and turkeys being driven through Holloway to Smithfield meat market. They blocked the road."

Mr. Sale remembers attending a Quaker school at Stoke Newington. State education did not arrive until 1870 and the notorious "dame schools" flourished. Barmaids and domestic servants discharged for drunkenness were among the "dames" who professed to teach children in attics and cellars.

Age of Cruelty

Our centenarians were born in an age of cruelty. We were brutal to animals and children were shockingly maltreated. The need for an organization to suppress cruelty to children was not realized until 60 years after a society had been formed for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A woman paved the way by reporting to the animal society an address where she stated an animal was being cruelly treated. Officials were astonished to find that the suffering "animal" was a child.

Mr. Sale gave me another fragment in this tapestry of a century, when he recalled train journeys made in open carriages, and spoke of having to buy a candle at the station bookstall when travelling at night.

Britain's first railway was opened in 1825, but, for many years after, people did not consider they had arrived in society until they owned their own horse-drawn carriage. Something smart would cost £300.

Mr. Sale had been born in times of such acute famine that they came to be known as the "Hungry Forties," and now in the forties of another century he has lived to see us all on wartime rations.

We can face our rations in better heart when we realize that there are people living today who, nearly 100 years ago, paid 1s. 6d. for a loaf of bread made of rye and potato, who shared a herring between four. Income tax was then sevenpence in the pound, but laborers' wages were as low as 8s. a week. Meat once a month was the rule for all but the rich.

In the early nineteenth century, tea and coffee, also sugar, were luxuries to be locked up every night with the silver. Grocers dried used tea leaves, dyed them with blacklead, added chemicals to put new life into them, and resold them as fresh tea.

People drank ale with their breakfast. Whisky had only begun to trickle over the Scottish border.

Gin was a vulgar tipple, a "double" selling at 1½d. at the "gin palaces," or at what were known earlier as "Tom and Jerry shops," in which a man could achieve intoxication for an outlay of a penny.

Improved distilling gave us more refined gin and whisky; duties wiped out the stigma of cheapness; advertising brought popularity, and gin gained added status with the coming of the "American Cocktail Bar" in Edwardian times.

Indeed, gin might have vanished, if somebody had not tried mixing it with vermouth, lime juice, ginger beer, angostura.

Another museum piece is the candle snuffer. When our centenarians were young, every hall table had its row of candlesticks and a pair of snuffers to keep them trimmed. There was no scarcity of matches then, but people called them "lucifers." Matches came into general use about 1827.

Even the largest houses with magnificent drawing-rooms and well-equipped libraries had no bathrooms. A room was set aside for the storage of hip baths and hot-water cans.

The penny post, introduced in 1840, was a great boon at a time when there were no telephones or telegraph services. The G.P.O. opened its first telephone exchange in London in 1879 with 10 subscribers, and its telegraph service in 1868.

Dining-out became popular round about 1880. Before that period restaurants, as we know them, did not exist. They sprang up with improved transport and lighting and with the coming of fast steamships fitted with cold storage for meat. Butchers first scorned foreign meat and spread alarming stories among servants about its origin.

Mrs. Jane Hamblin, 101, of Bristol, still wore ankle-length clothes, but remembered when she rode a bicycle wearing bloomers, a fashion that was first greeted with derision, and wearers pelted with stones.

Many of our women centenarians began life in domestic service, which was one of the few careers open to a girl in 1845. It was not until the nineties that women were tolerated in offices, when the typewriter was being taken up and shorthand-typists were in demand.

Girls began domestic work for as little as £6 a year. In the homes of the well-to-do, a kitchen-maid was paid £16 a year, a parlor-maid £18, and a cook was considered well paid at £52 a year. Good cooks could easily be found at £25 a year. Families with an income of, say, £500 a year would employ at least three servants, and households with six servants were common.

It was an era of slums and bad plumbing, but manners were polished. It was not thought affectation for a man to carry in his waistcoat pocket a book on etiquette!

Map Legend

1. Water power
2. Gold
3. Silver
4. Furs
5. Iron
6. Nickel
7. Copper
8. Pulpwood
9. Platinum metals
10. Mixed farming
11. Fishing
12. Game

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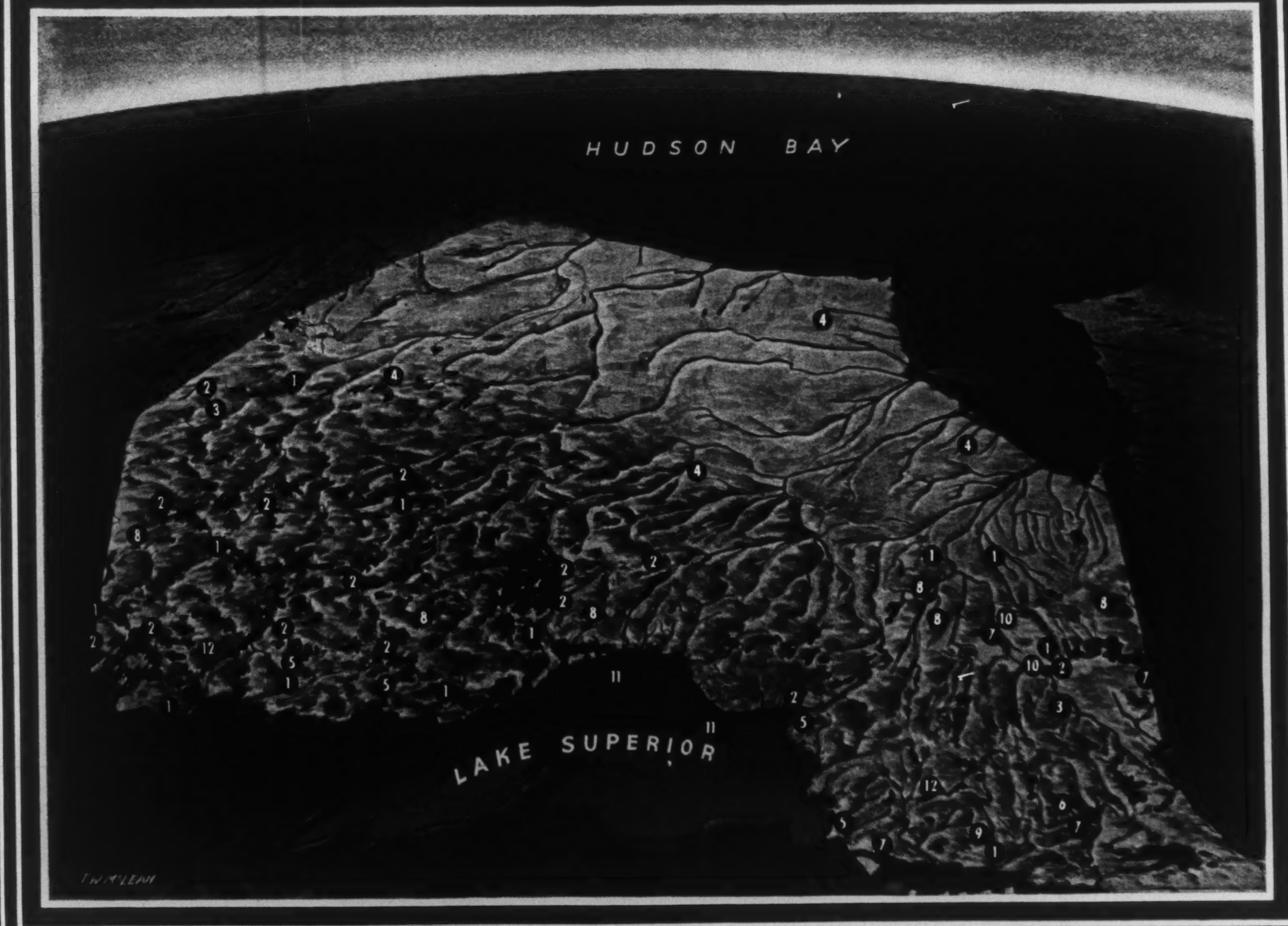

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Recitals Show Rich Training Program

By JOHN H. YOCOM

AS DESCRIBED in earlier articles in SATURDAY NIGHT (April 19), methods of teaching at the Toronto Conservatory of Music's Senior School are flexible and advanced, designed to bring out originality rather than enforce conformation. Last week began a group of recitals by Senior School pupils which showed just how well that aim was being achieved.

The Senior School is deliberately limited in size—not by a financial bar of high fees, for there are many scholarships and more will likely be added, but by a high level of musical ability for entrance. It is felt that Canada cannot yet support a large number of practising professionals; so quality supersedes quantity. And the quality of performance last week by the young professionals-to-be was ample evidence that Canada can now give an advanced training as good as anything in the U.S. Headed by the director Dr. Arnold Walter, internationally eminent critic, composer and musicologist, the Senior School staff includes some of the top-flight music people in Canada — Lubka Kolessa, Kathleen Parlow, Thomas Canning, Nicholas Goldschmidt, George Lambert and Ernesto Vinci.

Maurice Chevalier got his start in the cafés of Paris, singing songs of the people. The straw hat and underlip became famous. Having completed a record New York run, Chevalier gives performances at the Eaton Auditorium on June 2 and 3.

Last week two of Mme. Kolessa's piano pupils, Tova Boroditsky and Alda Palsson, played programs that for sheer virtuosity greatly outshone the average concert pianist's program. There was no let-up in the difficult items, and purposely so, for these were senior pupils, the Conservatory's best, showing in the short space of a recital just what they could do and what one might expect in the future. Miss Boroditsky performed Schumann's difficult Phantasie Op. 17, twelve Chopin études, Beethoven's Eroica Variations Op. 35, a Scriabine left-hand Nocturne, Balakirew's oriental "Islamey." She played with a super-abundance of vitality and a wide range of coloring. As Tova's abilities mellow with further work and experience, a more convincing emotional reaction to the music will come into her playing. Wide as her technical range was, some of the interpretations — especially in the occasional Chopin étude and the Beethoven variations— remained for the most part external.

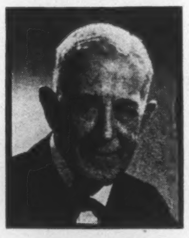
Rameau and Ravel in Style

Alda Palsson has gilt-edged technical capacities, a sensitive feeling for tone color, and a refinement of style that can cope variously with Schubert's Four Impromptus No. 90, Ravel's "Miroirs," Schumann's Toccata No. 7, the Bach Toccata in E minor and the Prokofieff Toccata Op 11. There was no forcing of tone and the wealth of subtle nuance and suavity of style she put in the Rameau and Ravel numbers were joys to detect. However, despite the sparkle and charm that she can call up in her playing, her performances need a greater projection of power and originality. Future concert stage experience and further work in the studio will assuredly add those qualities to her playing.—H.G.

Joseph Pach's program complemented the excellent impression we received some time ago when we heard this pupil of famed Kathleen Parlow play as soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and as duo-artist with his cello-playing brother and the Toronto Conservatory Symphony Orchestra. Accompanied by Leo Barkin, last week he played the Brahms Violin Sonata No. 2; unaccompanied, the Bach Sonata No. 2. Mr. Pach has assurance, a high musical intelligence and a firm tone that rarely misses. Only in the occasional Bach passage amid swarming technicalities, and then almost undetectably, did the voicing of his instrument lose some of its customary lustre. His interpretative resourcefulness is a firm one, a foundation upon which he can build as great and extensive a concert repertoire as he wants.

Dance satirist Iva Kitchell at the Promenade Symphony Concert last week could easily have been a prima ballerina. But, according to reports, she couldn't keep from laughing — at the idea of becoming a prima ballerina. So now she makes fun of all kinds of dancing, from the characteristic executions of the late great Isadore Duncan to those of present-day Martha Graham. Since Miss Kitchell's own dancing skill is impeccable, when she pokes a spoofing toe through the traditional notions she does it with both well-imagined satire and consummately smooth movement. However, whether or not one likes large or small doses of this sort of concert fun is a matter of personal taste. Our own laughter was heartiest initially but tapered off when some of the satirizing techniques were repeated. Undoubtedly Miss Kitchell is a great artist and becomes even greater when she lets some light and air into that stuffy and over-rated institution of "The Dahnse", much the same as Alec Templeton does upon pompous musical conventions.

Toronto's first postwar Summer School of Church Music, established on the lines of those held in both the United States and Britain, will open at Toronto Conservatory of Music on Monday, June 2. Chief among the carefully chosen faculty of church-musicians is Edgar Stanley Roper, C.V.O., who is Organist and Composer at His Majesty's Chapels Royal. Mr. Roper, Past-President of the Royal College of Organists and a former principal of Trinity College of Music (London), has been adjudicating at musical festivals all across Canada during the past several months.



STANLEY ROPER

Since the first programs went out, it has been announced that Dr. Healey Willan, Canada's greatest composer of church music, will be one of the faculty. Dr. Willan, who is still convalescing from a severe illness, has consented to give one lecture on "The Accompaniment of Plainchant," a subject for which he is renowned in the world's liturgical centres.

The Very Rev. A. T. Briarly Browne, Dean of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario, is coming from St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, to be one of the faculty; a prominent layman, C. H. A. Armstrong, K.C., who is a member of the council of the Canadian Bar Association, also is among the lecturers. Others on the faculty include John Cozens, William Wells Hewitt, Eric S. Lewis, Dr. Charles Peaker, and S. Drummond Wolff, all dealing with subjects in which they are specially adept and which should prove of great value to organists and choirmasters of every denomination.

At the Promenade Symphony Concert on June 5 at Varsity Arena, with Victor Kolar conducting, guest contralto Portia White will sing arias from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Dalila", Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc" and Donizetti's "La Favorita".

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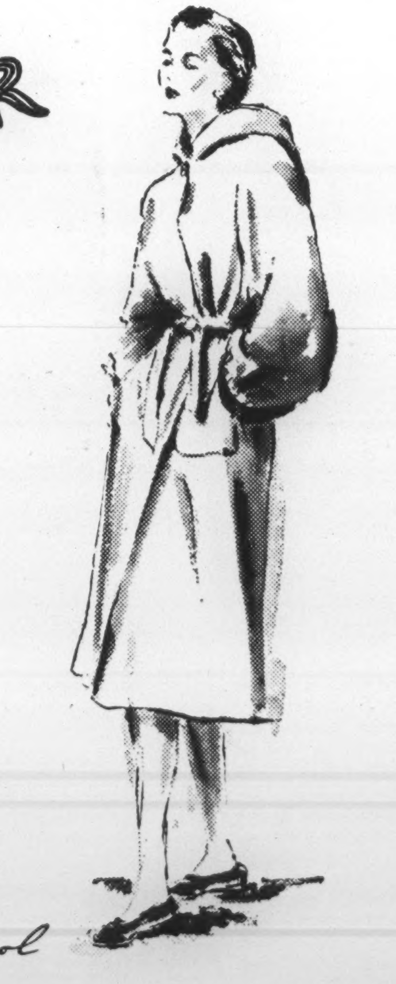

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FILM AND THEATRE

If You Don't Want to Fry, Don't Cross Up Humphrey Bogart

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S possible by this time to figure approximately how the writers of hardboiled screen-mysteries work out the general rules of the game. They establish the romantic angle and the initial corpse and then line up sides for the two main events—hero vs. heroine and underworld, and hero and heroine vs. underworld, with the police as outside interference. It's permissible to have the heroine switch sides at any time, on the understanding that if she picks the wrong side and the hero happens to be Humphrey Bogart, she fries.

Beyond this any analysis tends to break down. My impression is that the screen authors have sets of still more complicated rules which they follow or abandon at will, trusting to fast play to cover up any infractions. And since I'm still struggling over some hidden plays in the original "Thin Man" I don't expect I'll ever overtake the regulations governing the current or Raymond Chandler series. Just for the record, however, I'd like to try to catch up with a few points that got by me in the rush of "Dead Reckoning," a murder-mystery involving Humphrey Bogart and Lizabeth Scott.

(a) The plot is built about a mysterious letter which Humphrey Bogart is determined to acquire. This letter is so important that a certain nightclub proprietor burns one character to a crisp and breaks another one's neck in order to retain possession. Question: What was in the letter and what became of it in the end?

(b) Humphrey Bogart is so anxious to acquire this letter that he takes private tuition from a retired safe-blower and then lures the nightclub owner out of his office with a false police summons. Question: Why, after taking all this trouble, does he operate on the safe in a brightly lighted room, with all the curtains wide open?

(c) During the early part of the film the characters engage in a spirited game of hide-the-body. This body first appears on the other twin bed in Humphrey Bogart's hotel room; it is dropped down a laundry chute, whisked into the trunk of the heroine's car, and brought back and left in the nightclub owner's private garage, after which everybody seems to lose interest in it. Question: What became of the corpse in the end?

(d) Why does Lizabeth Scott try to shoot Humphrey Bogart after he learns her secret? She loves him, doesn't she? Or does she? And what exactly was her secret?

In fairness to "Dead Reckoning" it takes these gaps in its stride and you don't notice them appreciably till you get outside and start trying to add things up. Humphrey Bogart's performance is up to standard, and the Bogart standards within the strict range of their application are as high as possible. Lizabeth Scott is a good-looking girl whose slightly drugged performance leaves the impression, perfectly appropriate here, that she is operating under marijuana or else has been hit over the head with a bottle. The trouble with the current school of sultry girls is that they all seem to have been hit over the head by the same bottle.

Collecting a Debt

The British studios tend to approach crime from the legalistic rather than the sensational point of view. A recent poser presented in "Murder in Reverse" was, what happens when a man prepays for his crime with an unwarranted fifteen years' sentence and then turns up to collect his debt from society? This is obviously a more sober and intelligent approach than anything offered in "Dead Reckoning" and I wish I could report that "Murder in Reverse" was the more interesting film of the two. As it turned out, however, it wasn't. There is a fierce thrust of action in a picture like "Dead Reckoning" which fairly pushes you into a state of credulity against your better judgment. But "Murder in Reverse" takes its own stubborn time and so leaves itself wide open for skepticism whenever direction or characterization weaken. A pair of chittering young lovers, apparently added to take up the slack in the story, only succeed in making the lack of action more obvious. The whole film, rather clumsily handled in flashback, looks like the kind of picture the British usually keep at home.

Don't be misled by the lilting title "Suddenly It's Spring." It's a four-cornered bedroom farce, interminably drawn out, and its leading characters (Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray, Arlene Whelan and McDonald Carey) are cynical or silly whenever they aren't being downright nasty. Fred MacMurray, already married to Paulette Goddard, wants to switch to Arlene Whelan; Paulette wants to stay married to Fred MacMurray; Arlene wants Fred and McDonald Carey wants Paulette. The principals devote all their time to planning or aborting these arrangements. It didn't seem worthwhile to stay and see how it all worked out.

SWIFT REVIEW

SMASH-UP. Susan Hayward, as a neglected wife who takes to the bottle, gives a fine dishevelled performance in an otherwise conventional film.

HUMORESQUE. A remake of the old Fanny Hurst melodrama, with Joan Crawford and John Garfield. Joan Crawford, cast as a wealthy alcoholic, holds her drinks better than Miss Hayward, but comes to an even worse end.

THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM. Betty Grable, primly dressed from neck to heels, as one of America's pioneer stenographers. The only people likely to be shocked by this one will be the Betty Grable fans.

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE. Frank Capra as director and James Stewart as star share about equal honors in this funny, sentimental and endearing fantasy.

• •

Mystery Play Raised by Bergner's Art

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MUCH more thrilling than the plot of "The Two Mrs. Carrolls", back at the Royal Alex, for a return engagement this week, is the way the star, the incomparable Elisabeth Bergner, moulds a melodrama of tried and true boxoffice pattern into a piece of theatre of much greater concept. And when a psychopathic, blustering artist-husband sets out to get rid of her by a routine poisoning with as much subtlety as the tapping of a pile driver the job of creating that broader concept becomes one that few actresses other than Bergner could handle. But she does it and the result is a thoroughly entertaining evening of thrills.

At least the alleged psychiatric school of the films, so popular a few months back, explored all types of hubby-gets-rid-of-wife motifs and came up with some refinements. Early in "The Two Mrs. C.'s" too there was some fancy double-talk about Geoffrey being curiously fascinated by the idea of death and having a suddenly disturbing yen to paint a portrait of his new mistress-to-be because her eyes had a morbid attraction. But this bit of spoofing was really wasted, for Wife No. 1 as a *dea ex machina* dropped in and directly tipped Elisabeth off to the artist's machinations. He was simply fed up, couldn't divorce her, and was liquidating her gradually with spiked hot milk.

Bergner gave the character flesh and bones with a charming naiveté, gay banter, and a careful exploiting of the steps of suspense—some were pretty loose—to the final bedroom scene when the maddened man, ably portrayed by Joel Ashley, went berserk. Others in the cast gave the principals all the support they needed in winding the plot up to its climax, but one of them, Michelette Burani, as an elderly French maid, did even better. Her spoken French and *jeu d'esprit* furnished as much atmosphere as did the sound effects machine, which brought up a big league Mediterranean hurricane just at the right moment, and the well-mounted sets.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

How to Be a Woman of Distinction Via the Wrong Number Method

By LOUISE STONE

WHEN Ellen returned from answering the telephone, she resumed her knitting with an air of complacency.

"That's the twelfth wrong number this week," she told Marion, who was staying longer than she intended because of the lovely fire in the grate. "When it comes to telephones, I like to think that mine is more entertaining than anyone's."

"Twelve sounds normal to me," Marion commented.

"It gives one such a feeling of satisfaction," Ellen said, "finding other people in error and pointing it out, and straightening out their affairs. Of course some people are more difficult than others, like the man who wanted to speak to my uncle. As you know, my uncle has been dead for twenty years.

" 'Is your uncle there?' he asked.

" 'No,' I said, 'my uncle's dead.'

" 'Good heavens, I was talking to him only yesterday!'

" 'I can't understand it,' I said.

" 'Who,' he demanded, 'is this speaking?'

" 'I don't know,' I said, 'you didn't tell me.' "

"Unreasonable," Marion murmured.

"Wasn't it? At least George's friends always ask for George."

"George?"

"George is our most popular wrong number. George has had four calls this week, all nice voices except one. " 'Is George there?' asked the exception, a female.

" 'You have the wrong number, I'm afraid,' I said. I added the 'I'm afraid' as an indication of sympathy, not fear.

" 'Is that Ridgewood 1234?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Who's that speaking?'

"Now, there's nothing that places one at a greater disadvantage than to be forced to tell one's name to a total stranger over the telephone. That's where I draw the line. So I merely replied, 'It's me again.'

" 'I'm calling Ridgewood 1234,' she snapped.

" 'Please repeat that number,' I said.

" 'Ridgewood 1234.'

" 'Try to remember it,' I said, 'because that's the number you don't want. You'll find George at Ridgewood 1243'."

"Then you knew George's number all the time?" Marion hitched her chair closer to the fire.

"Of course. George has become like one of the family. Only Henry doesn't approve of him. The telephone rang last night at three a.m. and Henry got out of bed to answer it.

" 'George?' I heard him say. 'George isn't here. Haven't you heard? George has gone away . . . To a place called Bongo . . . A native village on the Zambesi, I believe . . . No, there's no telephone there . . . Not at all, it's a pleasure'."

"I'm surprised at Henry," Marion observed.

"Yes," Ellen agreed, "and besides, it may cut down George's calls and then Hattie will catch up to him. Hattie comes next to George with three calls this week. Mrs. McGonigle is next with two. I'm beginning to suspect Hattie and Mrs. McGonigle are the same person, in which case her score would be slightly higher than George's."

"Perhaps Henry will be able to do something about it," Marion suggested. "But that's only ten of the twelve you mentioned."

"Well, there was a piping voice that might have belonged to a tiny member of somebody's family, so I said, 'Who are you, please?' and the voice said, 'This is Wendy,' and I said, 'No, I think this is Tuesday,' and the voice said, 'I'm going on four, how old are you?' . . . . And then there was a woman who asked if I could send over a ton of coal right away, and I said I was sorry but we hadn't a truck in the place, and besides we burnt oil. . . . Goodness gracious, that reminds me — I forgot to call the laundry about Henry's white shirt that was missing . . . Just a minute . ."

When Ellen returned from the telephone she was looking a bit subdued.

"That was rather annoying," she told Marion. "A man answered and I explained about my husband's missing shirt, and he said if he ever found my husband's shirt the temptation to keep it might be too great for him. After all, he didn't have to try to be funny. He could have said, 'Wrong number'!"

The Surgery Was Too Extensive

By LOIS STOCKDALE

I MET Mother that day, quite by accident, in a downtown restaurant. Usually a calm person, I was surprised to find her very much perturbed.

"I'm on my way to the doctor's now, Lois," she said. "I'm very glad to have met you . . . will you go with me?"

Here was a shock for me! Mother . . . ill! And Mother . . . independent, cheerful Mother . . . asking for help! I thanked my lucky stars for this chance encounter.

"Why, of course I will," I exclaimed. "But . . . can you tell me what's the matter? What *is* it, Mother?"

"Well," she replied slowly, "we'll just have to see. I'm not sure . . . wait until we get to the doctor's."

Of course, when we did arrive, I knew . . . I *knew* what it was! The doctor she was consulting was a leading surgeon—who specialized in cancer.

When Mother came out of the doctor's office, she seemed much calmer.

"I'm really glad to know . . . at last . . . for sure," she told me. "I am going into the hospital on Monday for an operation. It seems there is a growth in my left breast. I've been wondering for quite a while, but I've tried to put it right out of my mind. I hated to admit the possibility of . . . of this thing."

Even then, she couldn't bring herself to name her disease . . . it was a name that had made her shudder ever since I could remember.

Mother went into the hospital on Monday. On Tuesday, I phoned the doctor. He was a man who knew his business, and a man to whom, I imagine, such cases as Mother's were a source of great sorrow. I asked him about Mother, and he didn't pull his punches.

"I don't know," he said. "I don't *know!* Maybe we can do something with radium. But, as far as I'm concerned, the surgery was too extensive."

The world dropped away from under my feet. "You mean . . . what do you mean?" I faltered.

"What do I mean!" he said angrily. "I mean that your Mother noticed a change in her left breast in August, and she came to see me in February. Seven months later! What could I do!"

I knew then what he meant. All his training, all his skill, all his knowledge were of no use . . . because it was too late!

My Mother was a woman of education . . . a college graduate. She should have known better! She could have been saved, if she'd had the right knowledge . . . if she hadn't been so afraid of the disease she wouldn't admit she had it. My Mother was lost . . . before her time . . . because she was afraid. She died in a way which would break your heart, two years after the "too-extensive surgery" because she didn't know that early diagnosis and treatment can often save cancer victims.

This is just one case . . . one out of many. Every year, in Canada, 14,000 men, women and children die of cancer. During World War II, 40,000 Canadians lost their lives. During the same period of time, 83,000 Canadians died of cancer. And one out of every three of those could have been saved, if they had received treatment in time.

Knowledge Is A Weapon

The first step towards conquering cancer today is to spread knowledge about cancer. Doctors say that fear kills most cancer victims . . . ignorant fear makes them panicky, keeps them from seeking early diagnosis. Many victims don't recognize the symptoms. In this way they, too, delay taking treatment until it is too late. Knowledge then, is our first weapon. Knowledge of symptoms, of treatment, of the *fact* that cancer victims can be saved! As you can see by my story, this knowledge must go into every home. Even so-called "educated" men and women are pathetically ignorant about the disease. And cancer is no respecter of individuals—it recognizes no race, class, creed or age. All people must be taught that "too late" with cancer means no second chance.

Health authorities estimate that for every case of cancer being treated today, there are three cases going untreated—three cases out of four heading towards certain death, through ignorance or fear.

This puts it up to us. The spread of knowledge about cancer is a duty, and a charge . . . a grave responsibility for all thinking people. The present campaign of the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Cancer Society is a campaign designed to educate people about this killer—to make everyone cancer-conscious and thus save countless lives every year.

(Fee for membership in the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Cancer Society is only a dollar per person. Send it to P.O. Box 459, Toronto.)

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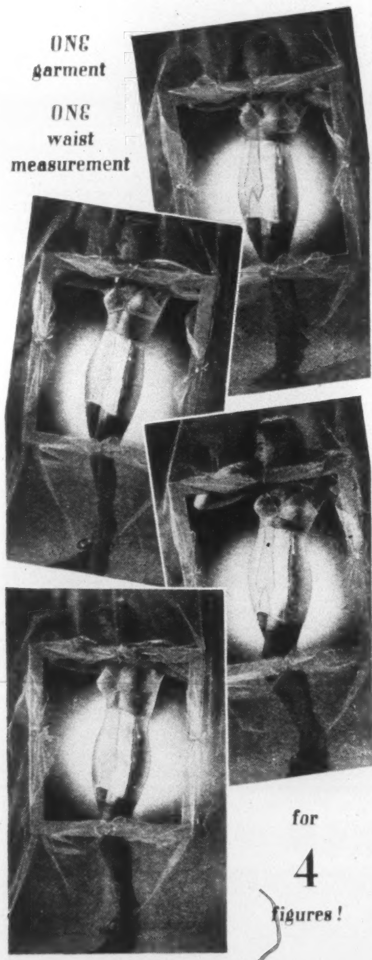

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"Canada Standard" as a Yardstick For Consumers Here and Abroad

By THELMA CRAIG

ONE of the most far-reaching and important steps ever taken by the Government of Canada for the protection of the consumer, was taken recently when the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce was set up with Alan F. Gill as director. The Division has wide powers in respect to the introduction of standards of quality, size and nomenclature of practically all commodities which do not presently come under other Government regulations, such as the Food and Drugs Act.

This means that the day may come when the letters "C.S." (Canada Standard) will be a positive guarantee that any article so marked conforms to a definite standard established by the Government. It would mean a guarantee as to quality . . . a guarantee as to size . . . a guarantee as to quantity . . . a guarantee as to the genuineness of the material or product so stamped.

"Buy CANADA STANDARD and buy with confidence" might well become the slogan not only in the home market but also abroad, for the assurance of high standards will give Canadian products pre-eminence in other countries.

With the establishment of the Standards Division, the Federal Government is now in a position to set up desirable specifications for textiles, clothing and household equipment as well as numerous other articles which come within the wide range of consumer goods; and then to authorize any producer who is prepared to manufacture to these standards to use the national trade mark, "Canada Standard," the initials "C.S." or some other suitable designation or description.

Intelligent Selection

The action of the Government in setting up the Division, is largely the result of an increasing demand on the part of consumers, voiced mainly through women's organizations, for materials of better quality, for better workmanship in manufactured articles, for assurance of the quality, size and character of what they buy, and the reasonable relation of these to the price they pay. Today there is a vastly more complicated variety and range of quality and types of merchandise available to the ordinary consumer than there was not many years ago, and there is besides an increasingly impersonal relationship in retail transactions; it is desirable that the average buyer have an opportunity to make an intelligent selection, both in regard to the price-quality relationship and to enable her to take intelligent care of the article purchased.

It should be pointed out most emphatically, however, that many manufacturers and trade associations are anxious to promote the type of merchandise, in whatever field they are engaged, that will command respect for their products at home and abroad, and protect them against price competition from inferior merchandise. They are perfectly aware that the development of acceptable commodity standards is an integral part of building up a reputation for the merchandise they have to sell. In fact, a considerable number of them have indicated that they are anxious to use the facilities of the Standards Division to establish "proved" standards, or build up more desirable ones.

Descriptive Markings

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been concerned with consumer standards to some extent since 1913 when it was made responsible for the administration of the Precious Metals Marking Act. Since 1918 it has been responsible for the operation of the Weights and Measures Act and the Gas and Electricity Inspection Acts. Many housewives may not realize that periodic checking is done of the scales which their butcher uses, of the pump from which they get gasoline, of their gas and electric light meters.

The first protection afforded the consumer in respect to food goes back to 1892 when the sale of food unfit for consumption was prohibited. It was in the middle thirties that the Food and Drugs Act became law. Much good work has been done by the Federal Department of Agriculture in the grading of certain foods in respect to quality. A booklet entitled "Buy by Grade," just issued by the Consumer Section of the Department of Agriculture, shows what Canadian foods are graded and in what manner.

It was the war which gave added impetus to the consumer demand for the setting up of standards and the provision of descriptive markings or labellings that would enable the purchaser to buy to best advantage. It gave the impetus that was needed for the setting up of the Standards Division.

They Like To Know

Everyone remembers how the Wartime Prices and Trade Board introduced a variety of standards which required manufacturers to produce to certain specifications. All the women recall how styles in women's garments were frozen and specifications were laid down in respect to the width even of the hem of a skirt. They remember, too, how some of their husbands stormed when cuffs were taken off trousers and they could no longer get double-breasted suits. The fact was that the limited quantities available of certain goods had to be directed to the most essential channels. Articles made of materials in short supply had to be built to standard specifications to save material. Then, too, it was important to introduce standards for purposes of price control, because of the price and quality relationship.

With substitutes having to be used in many instances, women became more conscious of the importance of garments that had durability, whether they were stockings or children's shoes. They realized the necessity of good workmanship on garments whether in the seams of house dresses or in the dyeing of the fabric. They wanted to know that the things they purchased stood up in terms of quality, size and dependability. The establishment of a standards division in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was due to their expressed desire to a considerable extent.

Greater discrimination on the part of purchasers grew during the emergency of war. It has been carried over into peacetime, and now the setting up of the Standards Division meets a distinct want on the part of the consumer. Under the legislation providing for its establishment, the

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● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
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Director of Standards is empowered to coordinate and direct the administration of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity Inspection, and Precious Metals Marking, and to take over the sections of the Trade and Industry Commission Act dealing with commodity standards.

An indication of the extent to which the Standards Division may provide for protection of the consumer, is shown by an examination of the terms of the order-in-council establishing it. Under the terms, the Standards Division may:

Study, investigate, report and advise upon any question relating to commodity standards, the grading of commodities and the protection of consumers generally;

Inquire and hear representatives of industry and trade and of consumers as to the desirability of establishing commodity standards and grades for any commodity.

Grades may be established by order-in-council for any commodity which comes within the consideration of the Division; and the Division may prescribe standards applicable to the manner in which such commodity shall be sold, offered for sale or displayed for sale; and in the case of packaged goods, the size, kind, marking, branding or labelling of such containers.

In its work the Standards Division has the assistance of the National Research Council. The order-in-council establishing the Division provides that the National Research Council, on the request of the Standards Division, shall:

Study, investigate, report and advise upon all matters relating to commodity standards;

Prepare draft specifications of commodity standards for any commodity or trade, and recommend methods of designating such grade;

Analyze and report upon any commodity as to its quality, properties and content, and as to whether and to what extent it conforms to the requirement of any recognized or generally accepted standard.

The Minister and Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce have made it quite clear that the adoption of standards by the manufacturer and producer will be on a voluntary basis; they will be introduced as the manufacturers and dealers and the public in general demand their introduction. "I think consumer standards in the sort of country in which I think we all want to live should be brought about by the weight of public opinion rather than by government edict, which must be enforced by regulation, inspection and the whole paraphernalia of controls," M. W. MacKenzie, deputy minister, has said.

"An essential part of the plan to establish the voluntary type of standards," says Mr. MacKenzie, "is to have such an enthusiastic acceptance on the part of buyers that there will be a real demand for products made to the prescribed specifications. If a reasonable and desirable standard is set, and if the buyers of this country want it and are prepared to insist on it from their suppliers, I have no doubt that most manufacturers will be only too glad to comply."

To Specifications

"Standards will be introduced as and when the demand occurs," says Hon. J. A. McKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce. "We hope the new Standards Division will do effective work in protecting the Canadian consumer along the years."

Effective work might include the setting of specifications for children's shoes to ensure that they would come up to a certain standard of wearing quality. Or provision for the labelling of fur garments so that any woman buying a new fur coat would know what fur she was buying. Or setting standards that would guarantee the quality of a man's shirt of certain material. Or taking steps to ensure the accuracy of size of a man's collar or a woman's stocking. Or the setting up of standards in respect to shrinkage and color fastness and kinds of materials. Or investigating household equipment, whether canning machines or food choppers, to ensure they meet certain specifications.

The Standards Division is something the women of this country, especially those in organizations such as the National Council of Women, the Canadian Home Economics' Association and the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, have been wanting. The legislation has been passed, the machinery has been set up, the machinery has been manned.

A word about the director. When the National Research Council entered the field of commodity standards, Mr. Gill organized the Codes and Specifications section. Prior to that he was in charge of the nonmetallic research laboratory. In the early days of the war he worked with the British Standards Institution on the coordinating of British and Canadian standards and specifications for war purposes. Later he was assistant director-general of munitions in the Department of Munitions and Supply. In 1945 he was sent to Germany as director-general of reparations in the British Zone by the British Government. He returned at the call of the Canadian Government to assume his present post. His early years and university days were spent in British Columbia.

Desirable Standards

In the promotion of desirable standards, women's organizations have a tremendous opportunity to use their weight of public opinion. The permanent consumer organization which the presidents of national women's organizations have agreed should be set up, would provide a logical vehicle for the expression of the opinion of the women of Canada to the Standards Division . . . an opinion which the Division would certainly welcome.

Women's groups, for instance, could help to familiarize the women of this country with the advantages of desirable standards. They could consider and suggest what articles should have priority in the setting up of specifications. Standards having been set up, they could encourage the public to buy only goods coming up to desirable standards. In fact, women's organizations can be of major assistance in making "Canada Standard" a badge of quality and integrity that will reflect credit on their country both at home and abroad. There's a lot up to the women!

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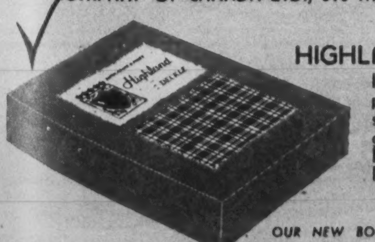

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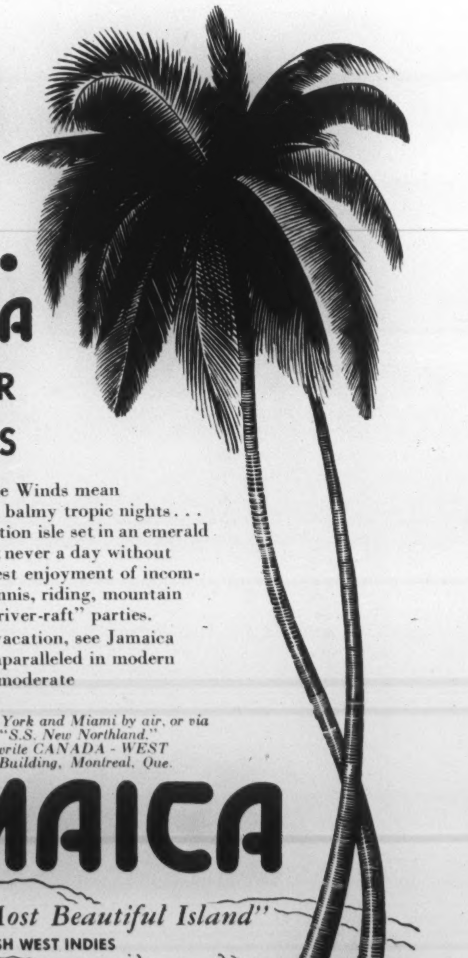

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CONCERNING FOOD

Feed the Tourist Well and Then Turn Him Loose Among Scenery

By JANET MARCH

YOU have only to travel a short way these days to decide that cooks in public eating places need to take some sort of refresher cooking course. Basic English has just 850 words and its supporters say of it, "A week or two with the rules and the special records gives complete knowledge of the system for reading or writing." The cooks don't need to know anything like 850 recipes to be good enough to pass, but it might take them more than two weeks to un-learn the bad and re-learn the good. Well prepared food is just as useful an international medium as basic English when you are considering the good-will of travellers.

A short while ago a member of the Canadian Restaurant Association made a speech in which he remarked that the average housewife did not really know how to cook and that she operated in a muddle. Granted, but neither does the average restaurant chef, though I don't know how he operates, I have only suffered the results. It is safer to order milk and something simple like a ham sandwich which can't be much damaged by the cook if you are eating in a strange restaurant.

If he could be sure of cold tomato juice; soup with some taste, even of salt; mashed potatoes which are light and fluffy; a green vegetable which is still green, not brownish yellow from sitting in a steam table; a steak which is not dry and brown right through; a piece of pie made the day he eats it, not the week before, plus good coffee, then the average traveller will go away pleased.

None of these dishes is hard to produce and with the tourist season just around the corner worth many a gold mine, we had better brush up on our cookery.

Of course wherever you go if you know the ropes you can get delicious meals in restaurants, but unfortunately the traveller often falls for the brightest neon light on the main street which may not house the best food. A good meal is always memorable and here is a soup recipe which should start you off well.

Mushroom Soup

4 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
3 cups of chicken stock
2 cups of mushrooms chopped and sautéed
6 small green onions
½ teaspoon of chopped tarragon
½ cup of cream
Salt and pepper

Melt the fat and fry the green onions, with some of their stalks too, chopped coarsely. When they are soft stir in the flour, and then add the chicken stock and stir till the soup comes to the boil. Add the mushrooms and simmer for about five to eight minutes. Rub through a sieve getting all the mushroom you can through, and then re-heat. Season with salt and pepper and, last of all, add the tarragon and the cream and serve.

You can't always get scallops but when you can find them they make a very nice luncheon dish.

Scallops With Cheese

12 medium or small scallops
½ cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of chopped fresh parsley
Juice of half a lemon
3 tablespoons of butter
2½ tablespoons of flour
1½ cups of rich milk
Salt and pepper
1 bay leaf

Soak the scallops in water with the lemon juice and then simmer them for five minutes in the water and lemon juice with the bay leaf and some salt and pepper. Melt the butter, stir in the flour and add the milk. Stir till it thickens and then add the parsley and the salt and pepper. Drain the scallops, and if they are thick ones cut them in half, if they are small leave them as they are. Put the scallops in a shallow baking dish or in individual fish shells, and pour the sauce over them. Sprinkle with the grated cheese and brown in the oven.

Chocolate Soufflé

2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1/3 cup of milk
3 squares of semi-sweet chocolate
3 tablespoons of water
½ cup of sugar. (If you cannot get semi-sweet you have to increase the amount of sugar and use un-sweetened chocolate).
4 eggs
2 tablespoons of rum

Melt the butter and stir in the flour, add the milk and cook till well blended. Melt the chocolate in the water and then add to the milk mixture with half of the sugar and the rum. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add them, and last of all cut in the whites of the eggs beaten with the rest of the sugar till they are very stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and oven poach for about three quarters of an hour in an oven at 350-375.

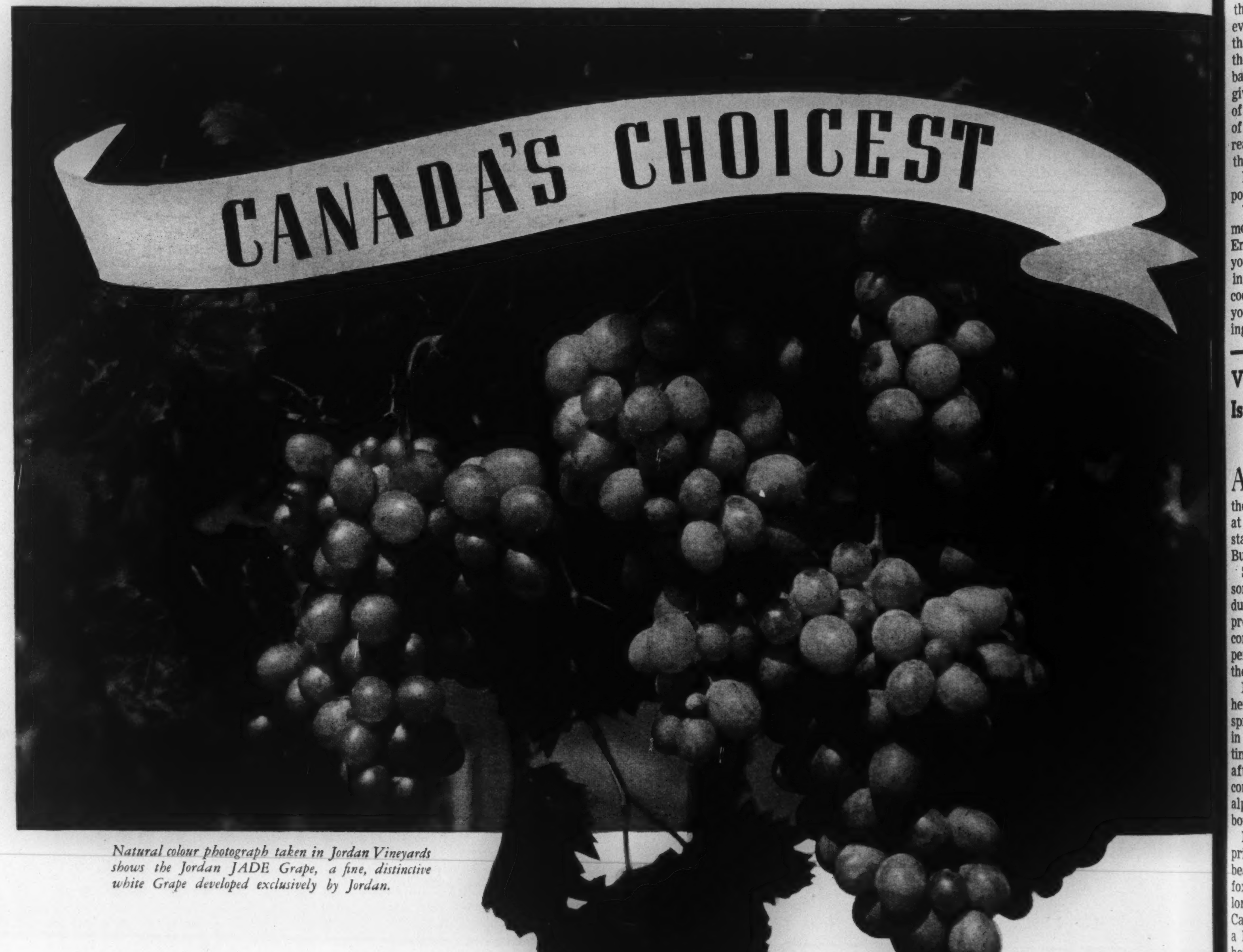
COUNTRY FOOTING

HERE in the Springfield woods one threads
No jungly, thorny path; but ferns
Bend as they hear the footstep.
Yet, beware!
None delicately shod shall walk this way
For there are hollows, pit-falls, traps,—
Cobwebs to brush the face.
Squirrels who chase each other overhead
Hurl nuts with reckless glee.

Only in country footing could one see,
Escaped, a monkey in a tree
Leaping from branch to branch in ecstasy
While Finnish Ann, feet rooted to the ground,
Was held, and might not pass.
"You go away? I talk to heem—
You see he come soon down,
For I know what to say!"

And we, the dumb and civilized,
Left her, deep in the wood,
Rapt in her spells.

FLORENCE RANDAL LIVESAY



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Know All Men By These Presents

By DOROTHY ELEY

EVERY once in awhile, when the international wrangling over territorial claims breaks down, someone introduces the subject of tariffs and customs duties, and we're off again.

But on this extremely arid Field of Honor, none of the disputants ever mention one of the really important problems. Possibly because it deals with sentiment. And a Tariff Man would sooner be caught stealing than playing around with sentiment.

I am referring, of course, to that little white sticker that has to adorn any gift to another land, and which boldly asks for list of contents and the cost. No one (apparently) has ever thought of the joyful surprise that has been denied the recipient, by these little white forms, nor the embarrassment that has been caused the giver, in having to declare the cost of his humble gift. (I am speaking of my own feelings; perhaps most readers can feel pleasure at declaring the cost of *their* parcel!)

Let me illustrate with a couple of points:

You are going to send your small monthly parcel to your dear aunt in England. Suppose, let us say, that you are sending a pound of shortening, a can or two of ready-cooked meat and some candy. Then you decide to enclose a pair of stockings as well, as your poor Aunt Matilda has probably not had a new pair for years.

Now there is a stipulation in F.T.D. Leaflet No. 167A, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce (puff, puff,) that obviously used clothing can be accepted on the other side without payment of duty or Purchase Tax. So you dutifully wear the stockings for a day, (or maybe two days to fulfill the "obvious" part) and then, of course, rinse them out in that certain brand of soap made for the purpose. But, and here's the rub: you have to mention this fact on that custom declaration!—that is, that they are worn, not that they are washed; you can only hope that all who read will immediately jump to that conclusion . . .

Well, anyway, your Aunt Matilda receives her gift, her face lit up by a broad beam, and she pauses, much against her will, to read the custom's declaration: 1 lb. of shortening, (how lovely!), 2 cans of Speef, (gracious, whatever's that?) and . . . a pair of stockings! Worn. My goodness . . . surely . . . would they be wrapped around the shortening—or the candy? But of course . . . how silly . . . they'd be washed! Still it was a bit of a shock, just for the moment . . .

Now just consider what an opposite effect it would have, if there was nothing to tell the recipient what the parcel contained. What a pleasant surprise to open that interesting parcel and discover a pound of shortening, two cans of Speef (gracious, whatever's that?) *and* a pair of stockings! How very thoughtful of your dear niece!

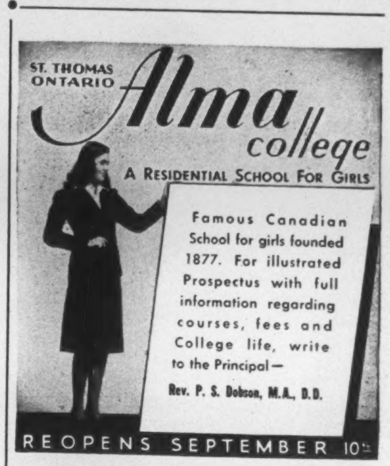
Take the other point in my argument: you have numerous friends and relatives in the Old Country and of course, with conditions so bad over there, you like to send them all something at Christmas and Easter, but then you're not a millionaire either.

Now let me see, all the relatives are taken care of (and what large families they go in for, over there!) so there are just a few friends left to do. There's Ida with whom you've been corresponding for years, although you've never seen her; you will have to send her something. Something bright and cheerful. Not clothing, that might mean too much duty and P.T. Nail polish? No, the bottles might break. How about fancy soap? Yes, that would be nice, and you can get fairly attractive boxes for around a dollar.

Now comes the worst part of the business. Your gift is so beautifully wrapped, it would arouse cheer and bonhomie in an Egyptian mummy, but—you have to declare the price on the outside of the parcel for all the world to see, and especially your friend, Ida. $1.00. If you put more, she might have to pay too much on it, and you certainly can't put less. It looks bad enough as it is.

Especially when you receive her gift with 7/2 on it!

See what I mean?



Victoria's Imperial Tree Is Clothed in Purple

By ELIZABETH WINSBY

A TREE grows in Victoria! Visitors by the hundred have admired the Imperial Tree that stands poised at the entrance to the wide green stage of the lawn at the Parliament Buildings.

Scores have tried to carry away some of its beauty in the seeds produced every year with such careless prodigality, but, so far, no one has come back to report success. Imperialis Paulonia Tomentosa has the true prima donna temperament!

Most visitors arrive too late for her best performance. Early each spring, she clothes herself entirely in fragrant royal purple. At that time, there are no leaves. These come after, of such size that many casually confuse them with those of the Catalpa, quite frequently met on city boulevards.

Named after Anna Paulowna, a princess of the Netherlands, the beautiful flowers are shaped like foxglove, or gloxina. They grow in long showy panicles. In southern California, these sometimes attain a length of 10 feet, the tree itself, a height of 40 feet.

From South China

Paulonia is a native of Central China. In North China it grows like a big foliage plant, but in South China, it becomes a highly prized tree. The wood is extremely light, about half the weight of poplar, and, as it neither shrinks nor swells, is used for very fine cabinet making, especially the lining of drawers, and costs a great deal of money. The Japanese also use lesser bits in the manufacture of clogs, musical instruments, fishermen's floats, and the like.

Alexander L. Howard, in his "Timbers of the World," notes that it is used for polishing, and is reported indispensable in the manufacture of gunpowder. He says, too, that a music studio in a well-known London house, is decorated throughout with a veneer of this very light nut-brown wood pasted on a stout backing.

Coming back to Canada, in Montreal Paulonia repeats her North China role. Killed by the winter, she dies down to the ground each year, but under the magic wand of Spring, throws up from the root strong shoots sometimes 10 or 14 feet long, with handsome leaves 12 inches or more.

But in Victoria's gentler clime, she is her own tree-like self again, wrapping her slender naked limbs in the most regal garment in all her wardrobe — the one of fragrant imperial violet she wears in South China!

This "Lawrence Sperber" Fashion appears in the June issue of Vogue.
The *first* Canadian designer to appear in Vogue.
The *first* to achieve international fame.

THE MELTING POT

Jazz for the Party Line

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

MR. DILLON O'LEARY'S translation from the *Globe and Mail* to the *Canadian Tribune* should introduce some real groovy platter chatter into the social revolution. It will be reassuring to any Lot's wives in the Party who are inclined to listen to the raucous noises of the name bands coming from the capitalist Sodom which they are deserting. Mr. O'Leary is bound to take his collection of hot platters with him, even into the workers' heaven, and who knows but what we shall have a spot of Hot Platter Chatter every Saturday, even from the austere pages of the *Trib*?

"'Show Me Where the Mammas Are, Commissar,' a pallid ballad waxed by Hot Pants Powderoff and his Kremlin Five," we can hear Mr. O'Leary saying, "shows the same revisionary tendencies as his 'Stay Away from the Kremlin, Gremlin.' He blows a hard, driving horn, but he's a reactionary factionary. Better liquidate the negative, Comrade, or you'll be playing 'I Gotta Feelin' I'm Fallin', Stalin' in a Salt Mine in Drearier Siberia'."

So far Mr. O'L. has given us a *Tribute* to a Montreal jazz band in an unideological style somewhat similar to that of a Montreal *Standard* article on the same subject which appeared a short time before the *Tribune* became a daily.

That probably won't last. Mr. O'Leary is quick on the draw with the word "reactionary" when anyone disagrees with him, so we predict that party members soon will fear to put a nickel in the juke-box for any number smacking of Lombardo, lest explusion follow swiftly.

Hoe down, Olga! We're heading for the Volga! It isn't a big step for a labor reporter from writing about Dosco to writing about Moscow, but how Dillon is ever going to get Spike Jones past the *Politburo* we can't see. He'd have to change that name City Slickers for a start.

FEW people, even few newspaper people, were aware that for some considerable time the press of North America was being investigated and sat upon by a commission financed by Henry Luce. The commission included many learned and scholarly names, and cost Mr. Luce a packet. Its findings created a turmoil like the dropping of a pebble into a barrel of molasses. We don't recall offhand what the findings were, except that they were vague, neatly worded, and cautious.

One of the first repercussions (and the only one we've met deserving the name) was an article in the *Saturday Review of Literature* inquiring into Mr. Luce's publications, *Time* and *Life*, and asking just what they were up to.

Mr. Kenneth Stewart turned from reviewing "A Free and Responsible Press" (the published report of the Commission on the Freedom of the Press) to discuss the peculiar brand of religion which Mr. Luce is propagating. This is a ticklish question, because so many people feel strongly about it, but Mr. Stewart picks his way very neatly, his strongest opinion being, "No regular reader of *Time* can escape its increasingly evangelical tone".

AURORA Bory Ellis, the distinguished American historical novelist, explained to the Junior Section of the Pen and Ink Club last week just how it is done.

"I am not afraid to let you young girls in on my trade secrets," she said, because the field is unlimited. Everyone is interested in Sex, and the historical novel is the only proper medium for putting Sex over in a nice way. If you write about it in modern clothes, or out of them for that matter, you will be accused of writing pornography, but with a historical background it is a pleasant method of interpreting history.

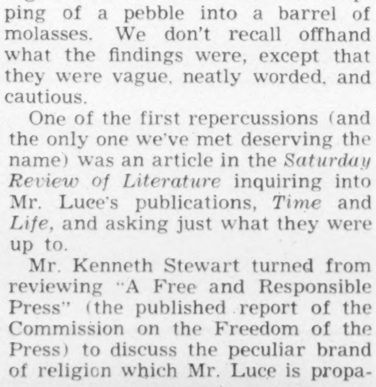
"When I feel the urge, the urge to write, I simply run my mind back through the great men of history, and almost any of them will do. They were all really frightfully naughty, although people didn't always know about it until after they were dead.

"You girls who are starting your careers as novelists ought to fight shy of men like Byron and Shelly. There is a plethora of material there, and you simply haven't the experience to handle it. You could start out with Wordsworth; he was only naughty once, so far as I know, and it was frightfully hushed-up. You could show the great poet, rent by passions more powerful than those of ordinary men,—oh dear yes, much more powerful; then you could show the English gentleman, persuaded by his friends to return to the conventional life, and how the great decision robbed him of his lyric gift, how all his later work was prosy, lacking in the lyric fire.

"Then, of course, there's Boswell. You have a wider choice there. There's his little flutter with Voltaire's mistress, and his *friendship* for that convict girl who escaped from Australia. Of course, it's never been proved that there was anything *in* that, but never forget—Money *soit qui mal y pense.*

"Oh, my dears, don't think that because we have used Lady Hamilton and Nell Gwyn and Ninon we have exhausted the field. Milton hasn't been done *really* thoroughly, only in a scholarly way. I'm sure that there must be something about Bunyan and Cromwell that could be developed if you only *looked*.

"Of course, you will be criticized. If you touch on Dicken's private life all the Dickensians will be after you, and anyway there will always be the plain, old-fashioned spoilsports. But do not be disheartened. After I published 'Lot's Daughters' there were sermons preached against my book from pulpits all over the continent. *Without Book Club support* I sold 650,000 copies."



"Still Life", a monotype by Albert Franck. Rich in color, this work is from Mr. Franck's recent show at Simpson's Galleries in Toronto.

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NOWHERE ELSE WILL YOU FIND THIS AUDIENCE

85.2% Are housewives, the purchasing agents for the home:

63.0% Are in the accumulative years when the bulk of household purchases are made; in the age group of 39 and under:

60.4% Are home owners, women with pride in their homes and neighbourhoods:

90.4% Have Electricity in their homes and are keenly aware of new household appliances.

54.6% People are buying new cars now. This will be greatly increased in our next survey.

THE "JOURNAL" HOMES ARE ABLE-TO-BUY HOMES

With circulation of 300,000 as of June, 1947 CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL has a monthly readership of over 1,000,000 *Canadians. Place your message before this ready-to-buy Market every month. They are buying now.

* Reader Advisory Board Survey Post War Study No. 1 December, 1946

SOURCE OF INFORMATION
"GUIDE TO ADVERTISERS AND THEIR AGENCIES"—A 31 page pamphlet containing detailed data on Canadian Home Journal readership. Copies available on request.

CANADA'S FAVORITE WOMEN'S MAGAZINE
Canadian HOME JOURNAL
73 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

THE OTHER PAGE

Shining Up the Facts

By J. E. MIDDLETON

ADDITIONS are being made continually to the public stock of "facts that ain't so." Not wilfully, in the aim to mislead, but rather unconsciously to draw public attention; above all, to satisfy the romantic instinct of mankind.

Confidently the master of ceremonies in a recent radio quiz asserted that there was in Canada a railroad spike worth more than a whole rail; namely the golden spike which completed the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line. He added that it was driven by Donald Smith in 1885 at Craigellachie in the Selkirk Range west of Revelstoke, and he pronounced "Craigellachie" with the accent on the "lach."

Truly the last spike was driven by Donald Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona. There is a picture of him in the act, wearing a flat-topped black felt hat, but the spike was worth no more than any other in the keg, or in any of the ties all the way to Montreal.

Symbolically, of course, it was an important piece of steel. If some forward-looking lad had drawn it, after it was driven on November 7, 1885, he might have sold it to some sentimental collector of assorted curios, and he, in turn, might have willed it to the Royal Ontario Museum. But no such speculator was about and probably an hour after the departure of the directors' special train no one could have distinguished the last spike from any of its neighbors.

Where did the notion arise that it was made of gold? Perhaps from the similar gesture of completion long before. The Union Pacific, in popular story, and perhaps in reality, had a golden spike, driven by Colonel Dodge. The Colonel was sufficiently flamboyant in spirit and in customs to have entertained the idea, despite the utter nonsense of it. Ask any metallurgist who happens to be passing and he will tell you that a golden spike of railway pattern would have to be alloyed some ninety-five per cent. Otherwise it would buckle like a Wiener sausage at the first blow of the sledge.

SO, with due respect to the publicity department of Union Pacific, I don't believe the current story about Colonel Dodge's last spike. The thing might have looked like gold; a nickel's worth of gold paint would have done the trick and bamboozled the Romantics. Incidentally, I have always been disturbed by Milton's "cherubic host in thousand quires" touching "their immortal harps of golden wires." There would be a lot of broken strings if the tensile strength of gold is considered.

But the Dodge story had Style and Appeal. No wonder it was transferred northward across the border. It wouldn't have appealed to the C.P.R. directors. They were Scottish, almost to a man, and would have had small patience with any "havering loon" who suggested making and driving a gold spike. Money wasn't that plentiful. Yet, being Scottish, they were Romantic, the spirit being revealed in more sensible ways. When President Stephen was in London seeking financial aid for the tottery infant Company, his fellow directors in Canada were wrestling with the Government over the contract—and not getting much "forrarder." He cabled to them his advice in one word, "Craigellachie" (with the accent on the "ell.") Being Scottish they understood, remembering the mighty rock commanding the entrance to one of the Scottish glens, a rock known as Craigellachie, which means, roughly, in English, "Stand Fast."

With such a watchword, the Canadian directors who had pledged their personal fortunes on the success of the negotiations at home and abroad, took pattern from St. Paul; they "thanked God and took courage."

So, after many months of anxiety and feverish toil, the last spike was driven, the conductor of the Directors' Special cried "All aboard for the Pacific," the ceremony was over. But these Directors knew well that but for one cabled word there might never have been such a ceremony. A station would be built at the spot overshadowed by the green Selkirks. The name of that station, naturally, would be Craigellachie (with the accent on the "ell.")

And sixty-two years later a radio expert talks of a golden spike driven at Craigel-LACH-ie!

• •

YOU OUGHT TO GO TO GRIMSBY

YOU ought to go to Grimsby when
the peaches are in bloom
To know the full perfection of our
own Canadian spring.
You ought to see the beauty that
the misty fields assume
The riot there of color touching
every living thing.

All along the spreading orchards
there are rosy clouds afloat.
Ethereal, translucent — and perchance from some pink plume
You may catch the sudden rapture
of a hidden warbler's note—
Oh Grimsby is enchanting when
the peaches are in bloom!

It is plainly part of duty not to lose
the sense of beauty
And for Nature's invitations to
reserve a little room.
I am sure you'd not regret it and you
never would forget it
If you take a day for Grimsby
when the peaches are in bloom.

H. C.

I OUGHT TO BE BARD FOR THIS

SHE asked, "Why is he called the
Swan?"
And my reply was mighty poor.
This thought came, after she had
gone:
Most likely from his cygneture.

J.E.P.

• •

QUEEN'S DRAMA PRIZES

THE Queen's Drama Guild of Queen's University, during the season of 1948-1949—the 50th year of its continuous operation, wishes to produce new plays by Canadian playwrights. To encourage writers to submit manuscripts, the Guild is offering prizes: $100 for a full-length play and $50 for a one-act play. Consideration will be given only to plays written in English. The award of a prize will entitle Queen's Drama Guild to first production rights as a stage play but will not curtail the rights of the author nor take any share of the royalty fees from other productions of the play. The closing date for submitting manuscripts is May 1, 1948. Address all entries or inquiries to Playwriting Contest, Queen's Drama Guild, Queen's University Kingston, Ont.

OUR CAT

On the occasion of the death of Josephine, the office and plant mascot of Consolidated Press Limited.

LET every little typing-bell
On every last machine
Now do a solemn funeral knell
In praise of Josephine,
For she, who kept the rats at bay
Had her interment yesterday.

Eleven male-associates
Cluster on Sheppard Street
And nightly wail without our gates
Because she was so sweet,
And still so strangely dignified,
So redolent of proper pride.

And she, in usual feline style,
Responsive to her duty
Had kittens every little while,
And each of them a beauty.
Ginger or tabby, black, or white,
Each was a bundle of delight.

A business cat was Josephine.
(How sad she came to die!)
She learned, about this fiscal scene,
To add and multiply.
She did her duty night and day.
—Now all the rats make holiday.

J.E.M.

Sani-Flush takes care of one chore faster, surer, easier. You just sprinkle it. And real, odorless freshness is achieved because Sani-Flush cleans and disinfects the toilet bowl thoroughly. It works chemically. Germ-laden stains and film are removed. There's no work . . . no messy scrubbing.

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Graduation White...

for the great occasion . . . as young and fair as the sweet girl graduate herself! Short for Convocation, long to swirl at the Ball . . . and typical, both of the June collection at EATON'S

British Producers Must Modernize Methods

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The recent British Industries Fair showed world buyers that British design and craftsmanship are better than ever, and that even if all the goods shown there are not immediately available, they are nevertheless worth waiting for.

While some British manufacturers are obviously making a play for the markets formerly fed by Germany, Lancashire firms show no inclination to go after Japan's pre-war low-price customers which the U.S. is better equipped to supply. It is doubtful, however, whether sufficient advantage is being taken of the latest methods of manufacture. Acceleration of production does not necessarily mean lowering of quality, and even firms with a fine reputation will find the going hard if they cling to obsolete methods.

London.

THE British Industries Fair, which was held from May 5-16, has been an unquestioned success. After a lapse of 8 years it was the largest ever held, with 3,131 exhibitors and it attracted record numbers of visitors. The total of orders booked was not as large as it would have been if all the goods displayed had been immediately obtainable but it was nevertheless impressive.

Most important, perhaps, of all, the world's buyers were shown that, despite total war, British design and craftsmanship have notably advanced since the pre-war Fairs. Indeed, in metallurgy, electronics, chemicals, and other departments, the developing influence of the war was clearly evident.

It is interesting and significant that planning for this Fair began while the war was still at its peak, in 1944. The common assumption then was that a period of intense competition would follow soon after the war, when the vast industrial power of the belligerents was turned to production for the needs of peace.

But in all the industrial countries waging war there have been, to a greater or less extent, problems of reconversion; shortages of materials and skilled labor have been more acute than was generally foreseen. The greatly expanded purchasing power in the hands of many peoples has therefore had to bide its time.

The efforts made by thousands of British firms to display their products to the world is evidence of a realization that the sellers' market is not a permanent feature of post-war trading. The Fair was therefore used as originally intended, as the spearhead of an intensive export drive. This country's industry was turned over more completely than that of the U.S. to war production, and the task of reconversion has been correspondingly greater.

Since, moreover, U.S. methods are generally more rapid, the vast industrial machine of the United States is already turning out goods in quantity, and British firms are at a disadvantage in the matter of delivery. If they cannot offer goods ex stock, the best they can do is to show that the goods which will gradually become available in larger quantities are worth waiting for.

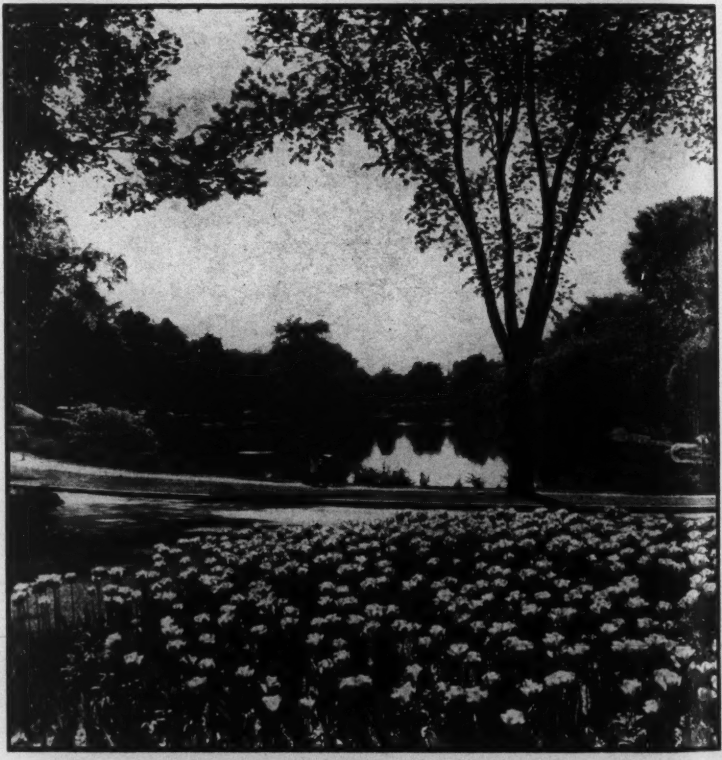
Since the last Fair two of the world's chief trading powers, Germany and Japan, have dropped out of the field. There were at Birmingham some types of equipment which had been consciously designed to supply the markets formerly fed by Germany. On the other hand, Lancashire has not been induced to convert her textile production to the mass-produced, low-priced goods in which Japan was formerly preeminent. At the B.I.F., Earls Court, London, the emphasis on the textile stands was on quality, and prices were not notably low.

Quality is the essential character-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Ottawa's Tulips Symbolize City's Growing Elegance

Ottawa's tulips are in bloom once more, on Parliament Hill, and . . .



. . . along the famous Driveway which, as an integral part of the . . .

. . . "beautification of Ottawa" program, contributes so much to give the city the measure of graciousness required by a capital. Flower-beds, parks, wide avenues, stately buildings are making Ottawa a noble city.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Dollar-Shortage Crisis

By P. M. RICHARDS

TODAY, Europe and a large part of the rest of the world are in dire need of American goods for their immediate sustenance and for rehabilitation, but they lack the means of paying for them, with the result that a world-wide economic crisis exists or impends. In happier circumstances they would pay by exporting their own products to the U.S., but now this is impossible because of U.S. tariff restrictions and because the war destroyed a great deal of their own productive capacity.

It's a vicious circle; because they can't get the new capital equipment that would restore their wrecked or worn-out industries they can't make the goods that would pay for the things they need—if the U.S. would accept those goods in trade.

However, they can still get along for a time if the U.S. will supply them with food and equipment and charge them against loans or credits, but the U.S. would eventually have to accept payment in the form of imports. It is argued abroad that the U.S. might be well advised to make the supplies free gifts instead of loans, but the required amount would total many billions of dollars—Henry Wallace would like the U.S. to spend $150 billions on world rehabilitation—and American public opinion is not ready to consider gifts or loans on any such scale. The recent visit of British Treasury representatives to Canada may be, in part at least, for the purpose of getting Canadian support for an educational campaign in the United States, well ahead of the time (perhaps a year from now) when Britain may be running out of U.S. dollars and needing another large loan to enable her to carry on.

U.S. Loan Was Too Small

It is now plain enough that the U.S. loan of $3,750 millions which became effective on July 15, 1946, was not nearly large enough. Britain wanted $6 billions, after discussion reduced her request to $5 billions, and the U.S. Congress cut the amount to $3¾ billions. Furthermore, the sharp rise of prices in the United States shrank the real value of the loan substantially.

And, as everyone knows, Britain has had a lot of bad luck; the coal shortage and the almost unprecedentedly severe winter greatly diminished the country's industrial output for many weeks and thus her capacity to earn dollars, and correspondingly increased the rate of consumption of the U.S. and Canadian loans (the latter $1¼ billions). Floods killed thousands of head of livestock and sharply reduced crop prospects for this year.

The disappointingly slow economic recovery of western Europe is contributing to drain away Britain's limited U.S. dollars by forcing her to turn to the U.S. for supplies which she had hoped to obtain from her European neighbors. And failure to reach a peace settlement at Moscow compels Britain to expend more U.S. and Canadian dollars to maintain costly occupation forces in Germany and the Mediterranean and to provide half the food imports for the British-U.S. zones in Germany. These latter commitments will cost Britain about $700 millions in 1947.

Britain asserted at the time, and it is now beginning to be admitted even in the United States, that not only was the loan of last year too small but its terms were too rigorous. In addition to accepting an interest rate deemed too high, Britain had to promise to pay out dollars instead of pounds after July 15, 1947, for imports from the sterling area if her suppliers express that preference (this is expected to consume at least another $200 millions of U.S. dollars this year) and to refrain from discriminating against dollar countries in her purchasing. Thus, to reduce tobacco importations from the United States, Britain had to substantially increase the tax on all tobacco used, including importations from Empire countries.

$14 Billions of War Debts

Another condition of the U.S. loan was that Britain should clean up her $14 billions of war debts (largely to India and Egypt) as soon as possible. Britain at present lacks the means of payment and is trying to get the creditor countries to agree to a scaling down, which would appear reasonable enough in view of the fact that the debts were incurred in the common Empire defence. Britain fears that she may have to make U.S. dollars available to these creditors.

So far Britain has not admitted officially that she will ask for a new U.S. loan next year, but it appears that she will certainly need it. And, presumably, another Canadian loan. Britain might also turn to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, but neither was really intended to make the kind of loan that Britain would want.

For Britain and Europe, a very great deal depends upon the United States' attitude regarding the extension of aid to countries in need. And the U.S. decision may greatly affect the long-term welfare of the United States itself. How long can the U.S. stay prosperous if Europe and Asia are acutely depressed? U.S. exports this year are expected to amount to nearly $16 billions, and imports to only $9 billions. This cannot continue, because importing countries are rapidly running out of means of payment.

Aid, to be really effective, must be designed towards putting those countries on their feet economically by restoring their ability to produce and trade; the reduction of U.S. tariff barriers would be a big step in this direction. As a great trading nation, Canada is vitally concerned in the outcome.

(*Continued from Page 30*)

istic of British goods. The great majority of manufacturers believe that if they were to concentrate on mass-production they would lose this characteristic without gaining the low-price markets which over a wide range U.S. manufacturers are better equipped to supply, and to which Japan will doubtless be mass-supplying textiles before many years.

It is unfortunate that a few less reputable British firms have lately been sending goods abroad such as consumers are not accustomed to expect from this country, and these consumers have been not slow to express dissatisfaction. But on the whole industrialists have refrained from taking short-term advantage of the sellers' market, preferring to keep their goodwill at a high level for the time when buyers are quite free to discriminate.

Some who looked at these attractively-displayed products of a highly-developed industrial country must, however, have wondered whether full advantage was being taken of the latest methods of manufacture.

Many firms were able to point out that they had new factories in course of erection or at least planned; but the suspicion lingers that others were content to show a fine product without due regard for the quantities in which it could be manufactured or the price at which it could be sold. Techniques for accelerating production certainly do not necessarily lower quality, and the firm which relies on the old methods whereby in different conditions it has built up a fine reputation is not the firm which will compete most successfully in the coming years.

It is, of course, official policy to encourage exports, and it was doubtless with export targets in mind that many exhibitors gave high priority to buyers from overseas—indeed, at some stands export orders only were being taken. This tendency must also have suited the firms' own policies, for hidden behind the present scarcity is the prospect of contracting markets when the "next depression" sets in.

It was at the "heavy" section of the Fair at Birmingham that equipment had been most obviously designed for the world markets, for this is the section of industry that must bear the brunt of the export drive. Engineering was also the largest exhibitor, with a total of 411 firms, compared with 395 in the Textile Section in London, 216 in leather goods, 201 in electricity, and 195 in fancy goods.

Possibly this diffusion of effort is a source of weakness as well as variety, but, for better or worse, it is a characteristic of British industry. Perhaps at future Fairs, when the winds of competition have been blowing for a while, there will be fewer independent exhibitors, a slightly less varied range of goods, and lower quotations, with quality maintained, or even improved.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Depth Results at Chesterville Improve Outlook at Mine

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the encouraging results Chesterville Mines, Larder Lake area, has been meeting with on the new deep levels a considerable improvement is evident in the outlook and the present year may possibly prove to be the most important in the company's history. Since the first of the year a new orebody, designated the "Lower D", has been developed and from present indications it may turn out to be not only a large tonnage proposition, but also one of the most profitable orebodies so far found, because of its higher than mine average. The first indications of the new orebody were on the 15th level, where a length of 200 feet, of an average width of five feet, was developed and grade was above mine average. What appears to be the same ore has been opened on the 17th level, 300 feet lower, and here it lengthened out to 300 feet with the east end still open, while the width increased to approximately 18 feet. In addition to the new orebody lower level indications are reported favorable.

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During 1946 sufficient development work was done above the 12th level to enable the management of Chesterville Mines to estimate, with reasonable confidence, that the ore in reserve above the level totals 1,013,700 tons. In addition, preliminary development work between the 12th and 17th levels indicates that possibly 758,000 tons are contained here, and from the encouraging results at depth this is regarded as conservative. It is estimated that the grade of the ore reserves is approximately $5 per ton, or about the same as the grade of the ore milled to date. The shaft is being deepened 550 feet and three more levels established. The average monthly tonnage milled in 1946 increased from 17,000 tons at the beginning to 21,000 at the year's end. It is expected a further increase will be made this year and that the total tonnage may amount to 280,000 for 1947.

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It is 40 years since Chesterville Mines was incorporated, and then the company was known as Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company. The original property was staked in 1906, but the activity has been in the last decade with production commencing in June, 1939. Production to the end of last year amounted to $7,628,477. The initial dividend was paid in December, 1940, and none have been paid since April, 1943. However, it was intimated at the recent annual meeting that payments might be resumed late this summer. The mill capacity of 500 tons at inception of milling has since been increased to 700 tons and it has been found possible to treat in the neighborhood of 900 tons a day in this mill. After write-offs, a net operating profit of $37,963 was shown for 1946, which was increased by income on investments of $6,167, to a net profit for the year of $44,130. Liquid assets amounted to $369,116 at the year end, an increase of $116,120 over those a year previous.

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Omega Gold Mines, in the Larder Lake area, is expected to cease operations by the end of May. Some broken ore remains to be hoisted, but it is being put through the mill as rapidly as possible. Track, pipe and

(*Continued on Page 35*)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share plus an extra dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1947, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 7th of June, 1947.

By order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, May 19th, 1947.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 392

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of June, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of June, 1947.

DATED the 22nd day of May, 1947.
P. C. FINLAY.
SECRETARY.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds July 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 16th, 1947.

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 35

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, June 30th, 1947, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 1st, 1947.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., May 20th, 1947.

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Surplus 3,180,060.58
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1792 1947

SHIP BY AIR!

HOW familiar this demand is becoming to exporters!

Merchandise that formerly took weeks to arrive at destination is now being received in a matter of a few hours after leaving the shipper's warehouse.

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All this is due to the progress made in shipping by air.

Insurance, too, has progressed. Special clauses have been designed to meet the needs of the vast number of shippers who are using this medium of transportation. Before using air express be sure *your* marine policies give you the required protection.

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E-5

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M.S.A., Montreal, Que. — Record sales and net profit for the year ended Jan. 21, 1947, have been reported by WOOD, ALEXANDER & JAMES LTD., operators of a wholesale hardware business. Net income of $155,275 was equal to $23.89 per share on the first preferred, $51.68 per share on the second preferred and $14.60 per share common. This compared with a net of $59,868 for the previous year plus a refundable portion of taxes of $19,319, making total net per share of $12.18 for the first preferred, $16.33 for the second preferred, and $3.05 for the common stock. At the close of the latest fiscal year, dividend arrears on the first preferred were $38.50 per share or $250,250 in all, and on the second preferred $154 per share or $327,096 in all. Net working capital was increased to $807,355 at the latest year-end compared with $693,686 one year earlier.

E. S. J., Walkerville, Ont.—More surface prospecting may be done this year on the property of GWILLIM LAKE GOLD MINES, in McKenzie township, Chibougamau area. In the 18 months ending December 31, 1946, the company had expended $111,927, of which $71,490 was for drilling. Surface showings and drill results to a depth of 300 feet on the main showing were reported to be quite encouraging, but in the opinion of J. L. Hough, engineer in charge of the work, the structure proved to be a little too weak to carry a major deposit. The effort, he points out in the annual report, has been an intensive one and it may be doubted if further work would improve the picture. The company's treasury position is good with over $44,500 current assets and this permits the hope that a more successful venture may be undertaken.

H. A. B., Vancouver, B.C.—Yes, I think shares of DOME MINES offer attraction as a speculative investment. The company's property is located in the Porcupine district of Ontario, and is the province's third largest producer. It has been in production since 1910. Already $150,000,000 worth of gold has been produced and the mine yet in a good physical condition and broadening its development scope. It controls Sigma Mines, large gold producer in Quebec, and is active in outside exploration work, holding an interest in a large number of companies. The major outside activities at the moment are confined to Campbell Red Lake and the joint operation with St. Joseph Lead Co. in prospecting some lead showings. In the first quarter of the current year Dome had bullion production of over $1,351,000. Estimated net profit for the three months is $446,609, equivalent to 23 cents per share. In 1946 net profit was $2,052,000. Any member of the Vancouver Stock Exchange will arrange for the purchase of shares if you so desire.

S.J.W., Hamilton, Ont.—BELGIUM GLOVE & HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA had a net profit of $131,598 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1947, comparing with $90,338 for the previous year. Net working capital was $326,322, of which $116,751 was in cash and $18,000 in government bonds. Current liabilities totalled $15,885.

C. S. T., Quebec, Que. — An increase in mill tonnage to 800 tons a day has been evident recently at LAKE SHORE MINES, after having been down to 700 tons last winter, however an adequate supply of labor is essential before improved earning power will be apparent. Under more normal conditions the company's objective is 1,200 tons a day, which at the planned rate of mining, is all that can be extracted from the main ore zones, plus another possible 300 tons from outlying subsidiary occurrences. The company has a large program of forward development to be carried out and the main inside shaft is to be deepened to eventually reach a depth of 8,000 feet. The present deepest level is 6,825 feet and little or no work has been done on levels from the 6,075 on down. This whole block will come under development when sinking is resumed. Earnings are still at a relatively low level, being 83 cents a share in the fiscal year ending June 30, and net profit was 14.6 cents per share in the final three months of 1946. Dividends paid in the last fiscal year amounted to 80 cents. While ore reserves are not estimated the company has maintained a strong

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Possibilities for 1948

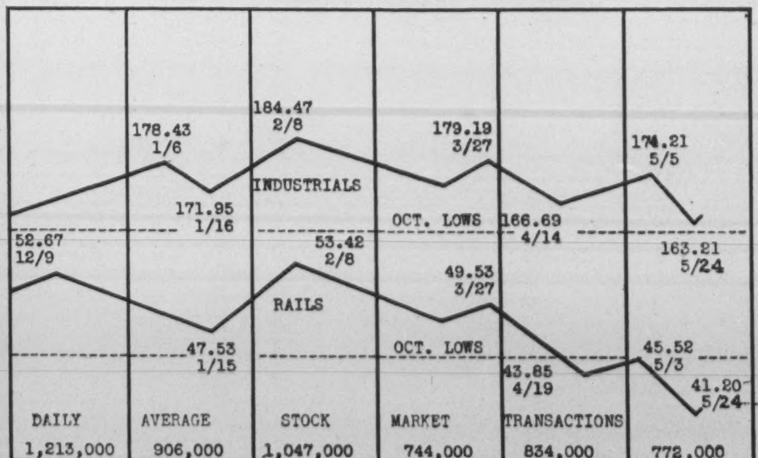
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, intermediate decline has subsequently been under way.

Should the Dow-Jones industrial average close at or under 162.11, it will have decisively penetrated its 1946 support point established in October. Under such circumstances, the recent weakness in the railroad average will have been confirmed and further decline of primary character will be signalled. This testing movement is immediately under way.

We have previously stated that at some point not later than the first half of 1948 we believe probabilities favor a lower market than that witnessed in 1946. In terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, we visualized such an extreme at about 135/145. If the industrial average should now break decisively under its 1946 low, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, a signal that the further downmove was immediately under way would be given. In this event, the decline could be in stages, of course, with support and worthwhile rally at several points in the downward movement. A point of first support might be at the 150/155 level.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

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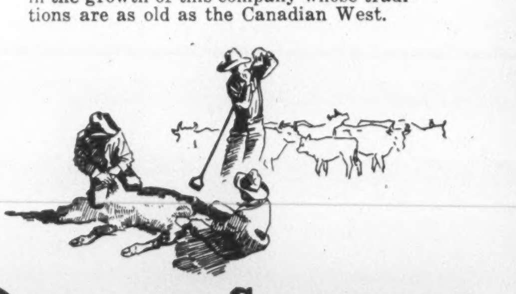
As underwriters and distributors of its securities, we are proud to have had a part in the growth of this company whose traditions are as old as the Canadian West.



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POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 29. Interim 30c. per share, payable July 31st, 1947 to holders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1947

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal April 25th, 1947

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1947, payable 15th July, 1947, to shareholders of record 16th June, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 21st, 1947.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD.
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1947, payable 2nd July, 1947, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 21st, 1947.

forward ore position. At the close of the last fiscal year there was a total of over 17,700 feet of exposed ore averaging 0.551 ounce gold across 58 inches on which no stoping had then been carried out. Working capital as of June 30, 1946, was $4,499,922.

F.R.V., Saint John, N.B.—SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER CO.'s revenues from power sales in the first quarter of the current year were at a higher level than in the corresponding period of last year, says James Wilson, president. Many industries have increased their demands for power and the amount of power supplied for commercial uses has increased considerably. A number of new domestic and farm customers have been connected, and further extensions, now under construction, to the rural system will result in many more being added during the year. Since the end of the war a number of new industrial plants have been established at widely scattered points in the territories served by the company and its subsidiary, Quebec Power Co. The establishment of these industries will result in a considerable increase in the industrial power load. Demand for the products of the Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., is holding at a high level. Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction program of the chemicals company, and with the additions to the plants of its associated company, Canadian Resins and Chemicals Ltd., at Shawinigan Falls.

L. S. E., Brantford, Ont.—An improvement over the previous year was shown by EAST MALARTIC MINES in 1946, net profit equalling 4.1 cents per share as compared with 0.006 in 1945. Ore reserves are estimated at 2,386,000 tons averaging $7 per ton. The shortage of manpower is still handicapping the company's development work. An increase in the price of gold would mean much to East Malartic as it would return to ore reserves the large tonnages of otherwise profitable material lost due to parity action. When the price of gold was cut last year it lowered production for the last six months by about $75,000. Sinking of the new No. 4 shaft was expected to be completed by the end of June, but there likely will be some delay as a result of the disastrous fire late last month. When the shaft and surface installations are completed there should be a better showing in the milling rate and lowering of operating costs, in other words, a much more efficient all-round operation.

D. McM., Ottawa, Ont.—A doubling of the present mill capacity of 60-70 tons at NEGUS MINES is proposed in view of the potentialities indicated by diamond drilling in the new east ore zone. The east zone, considered to represent the downward extension of the displaced portion of the Giant Yellowknife ore conditions, was located in a series of deep holes drilled in conjunction with Consolidated Smelters. The drill holes showed a wide zone of typical shearing containing several good grade intersections. Shaft-sinking to establish four new levels was expected early this month. In addition to opening up the main vein structures on these horizons a long crosscut will be driven on the bottom (14th) level to open up the new east zone. The mine is stated to be in an excellent position to supply the required mill feed and is steadily working into a position where a profit can be shown.

L. E. F., Sherbrooke, Que.—The outlook at the ISLAND MOUNTAIN MINES property in the Cariboo district, British Columbia, is quite satisfactory, shareholders were informed at the annual meeting by F. W. Guernsey, president. Development is proceeding more rapidly than it has for the past four years, and new orebodies are being found. Ore reserves have been fully maintained and because of the ore occurrence the year end estimate of 63,000 tons, averaging $16.55, is said to be conservative. Although closed five months last year a net profit of $57,231 was shown. The company paid $75,550 in dividends. Net current assets were reduced $21,749 to $292,-253. Operating costs of $10.59 per ton, exclusive of shut-down expense, were the lowest since 1942. However, the management points out that the higher wages and increased costs of supplies will increase 1947 costs substantially. Net profit will also be adversely affected by the reduction in the selling price of gold.

V.A.N., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Operating results of COCHRANE-DUNLOP HARDWARE LTD. for the year ended Feb. 28, 1947, were substantially ahead of the preceding year, and net profits available for dividends increased from $113,046 to $278,171. On the basis of the present capitalization in effect since November, 1946, this net profit, $278,171.80, was equivalent to $15.45 for each $25 par value preference share, or 12.8 times the annual dividend of $1.20 per share. After deducting preference share dividends at the maximum amount ($21,600) the remaining net profits ($256,571) were equivalent to $4.80 per Class "A" share (six times the annual dividend of 80c per share) and after provision for Class "A" dividends at the maximum amount ($42,696) the remaining net profits ($213,875) were equivalent to $2 per common share. Regular quarterly dividends at the rate of $1.20 per share per annum are being paid on the 18,000 preference shares, and at the rate of 80c per share per annum on the 53,370 Class "A" shares. Consideration of dividends on the common shares has been deferred pending deduction of the debenture debt.

Review Your Securities

Security holdings of individual investors require regular review to enable them to take advantage of changing financial and business conditions.

Our organization is equipped to provide such service and to suggest revision in investment holdings to provide suitable security and income for individual requirements.

Enquiries invited.

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ASSETS OVER $14,000,000.00

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

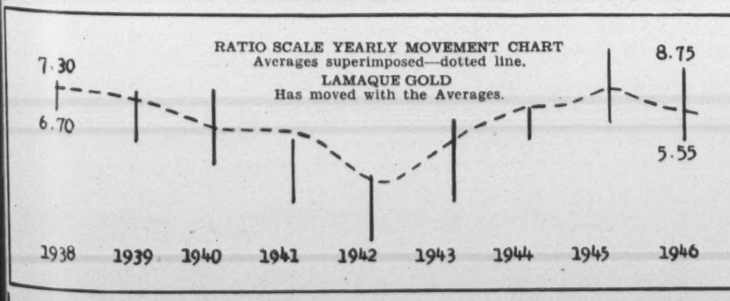
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

LAMAQUE GOLD MINES LIMITED

PRICE 30 Apr. 47	— $6.25 bid		Averages		Lamaque.	
YIELD	— 1.3% (?)	Last 1 month	Down	4.5%		Unch
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 353	Last 12 months	Down	20.9%	Down	19.3%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	216.7%
RATING	— Average	1946-47 range	Down	37.9%	Down	36.5%

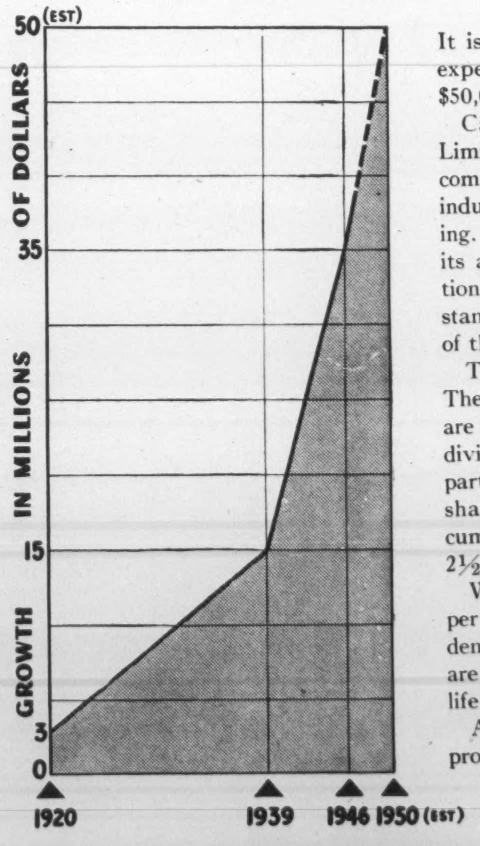


SUMMARY:—Since its listing in 1938 Lamaque has followed a course that has quite closely paralleled the averages. Those who bought the stock when it was listed now find themselves just about where they started. Of course, as was the case with practically every stock, rather extraordinary profits were obtained by those who purchased in 1942.

Based on the last quarterly dividend, Lamaque furnishes a yield of only slightly over 1%. It is obvious that no gold mining stock should sell on such a low basis unless there is promise of better dividends in the not too distant future. This must be the case with Lamaque.

A study of the more recent movements of Lamaque seems to suggest that this stock could perform a little better than the averages in the next upturn of the mining market. But one must remember that the present price has gone a long way towards discounting an increased dividend.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING —A GROWING INDUSTRY—



It is estimated that by 1950 Canadian expenditure in this industry will be $50,000,000 per annum.

Canadian Ice Machine Company, Limited is one of the foremost Canadian companies engaged in commercial and industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning. Backed by years of experience and its association with the York Corporation, Pennsylvania, it will benefit substantially from the anticipated expansion of the industry.

The Company has no funded debt. The non-redeemable Class "A" shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 80c per share, and a further participation to the extent of 20c per share. Net profits for 1946 covered cumulative dividend requirements over 2½ times.

We recommend these shares at $15.00 per share. At the basic cumulative dividend rate the yield is 5.33%. The shares are eligible for investment by Canadian life insurance companies.

A copy of the Offering Circular will be promptly furnished upon request.

Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited
Dominion Bank Building
Toronto

ABOUT INSURANCE

Accounting and Auditing Systems Do Not Prevent Defalcations

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although much information has been accumulated by psychologists about motives and behavior, human nature remains largely unpredictable, and no one charged with the duty of hiring employees is able to determine in advance which persons are likely to remain honest and which are not.

It is true that accounting systems and competent auditing do reduce opportunities for stealing to a large extent, but they do not prevent dishonesty. It is trusted employees who, the records show, perpetrate the most serious defalcations and cause the largest losses.

WHILE the amounts lost by Canadian financial and business institutions each year through defalcations and other forms of dishonesty equal in the aggregate if they do not exceed the annual fire losses of the country, only about one-twentieth of these dishonesty losses are covered by insurance. This yearly drain on business resources has a decided tendency to increase in times of uncertainty like the present, when fear of the effects of a recession is more or less prevalent.

In view of the rising tide of dishonesty losses, the question arises as to what steps may be taken to prevent such losses, or to secure protection against the financial losses so caused. It is plain that dependence cannot be placed upon education or science or accounting methods to prevent them, for the motives that prompt people to steal do not change but remain constant. The experience of the bonding companies makes it clear that people steal this year for the same reasons they did last year. Evidently there will always be the same types of defaulters to deal with in the future as there have been in the past. This leads to the conclusion that the only known way to cope with them is to secure protection against the financial losses they cause by taking out dishonesty insurance policies or fidelity bonds.

Human Element the Problem

According to the experts of the bonding companies, in every defalcation there are three factors: (1) the motive; (2) the opportunity to steal; (3) the opportunity for concealment for the time being at least. As motives do not change, it is the human element which is the problem and one that defies analysis. Despite all the information which psychologists have tabulated about motives and human behavior, the opinion of the bonding experts, based on observation and experience, is that human nature remains unpredictable, and that no personnel director or other official is able to determine in advance which persons are desirable as employees and which are liable to become dishonest. There is no way of eliminating the personal element risk.

With respect to the second factor—the opportunity to steal—this may be controlled to quite an extent. But about all a financial or business firm can do in this way is to establish and maintain a well-designed accounting system, with checks and double checks, making it as airtight as possible, so that opportunities for theft are minimized. Here again the experience of the bonding companies shows that possibilities of theft cannot be entirely eliminated. While accounting systems and competent auditing are essential and do reduce the number of defalcations, they do not prevent dishonesty.

Experience proves that no matter how airtight the accounting and auditing system may be, it cannot become so mechanical that all need for trust and confidence in employees is removed. Certain individuals in the organization must still be trusted, and their employers will have to depend upon these individuals not to violate their trust.

Cause of Largest Losses

Another fact not well known but which has been established beyond question by the claim files of the bonding companies is that substantially all of the large defalcation and embezzlement losses brought to light have been caused by employees of long service and excellent records, and enjoying the full confidence of their employers. This, when you think of it, is but the logical result, because, as a rule an employee is put in a position of responsibility, where he has the opportunity to take his employer's money or securities, etc., and work out a scheme to conceal the theft, only if he has the full confidence of his employer.

It is also revealed by bonding company claim files that frequently in all types of business and financial organizations defaults by employees have been discovered only after a more or less lengthy period of concealment, despite the best book-keeping systems which experts have been able to devise and regular audits by outside accountants, so that the employer who thinks that he can, by close personal supervision or by installing an elaborate system of checks, prevent dishonesty losses, is usually only deceiving himself.

Experience of the bonding companies over a lengthy period shows that the opportunity to steal is usually intimately associated with the opportunity to conceal the theft, because the defaulter generally hesitates to abstract money or securities or valuable merchandise unless he feels there is some satisfactory way to avoid detection. Remarkable ingenuity is displayed in some cases in finding and taking advantage of some loophole in the bookkeeping or auditing system through which the cash, ledger or bank accounts may be manipulated for the purpose of concealing shortages.

Delay in Discovery

As a result, the shortages are often not discovered until they amount to a very large sum, large enough in many instances to wreck or seriously impair the business or financial institution in which the employee up to the time his defalcations were brought to light occupied a position of trust and responsibility and was regarded by his employer and by the community as a person of unblemished reputation.

One of the most common causes of defalcations is living beyond one's means. A recent case, cited by Secretary W. J. Nichols of the Standard Accident Insurance Co., was that of a bachelor girl and trusted employee for 33 years of a financial institution. She was a general bookkeeper earning $2,500 a year. Despite regular audits and examinations, she was able to manipulate the records so as to conceal the defalcation which finally amounted to about $150,000. While she was absent on her first vacation in years a discrepancy showed up which resulted in the discovery. It was found that over a period of five years she had spent $26,000 in one obscure night club or tavern. About $7,500 had gone for taxicab fares and tips. She bought luxury items for her friends totalling some $16,000. The money was all gone.

Another common cause of defalcations is "borrowing" an employer's money to engage in speculation in the belief that a profit will be made and the money returned before any shortage is discovered. But few indeed of those who take their employer's money for this purpose come out ahead in their bouts with the bulls and bears, and the result is usually disastrous to themselves and sometimes to their employers as well.

In considering the question of the prevention of defalcation losses, experience shows that no trusted employee, whether occupying a low or high position, can be regarded as outside the realm of possible involvement.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Century Indemnity Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C. 1089 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. LECKEY,
Chief Agent.

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TORONTO

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are any official figures available showing the average rates of commission paid during the last year or two on fire insurance business and also on casualty insurance business by the Canadian companies and by the other companies operating in Canada? I am interested in ascertaining whether the average rates show an increase or a decrease.

—I.A.M., Hamilton, Ont.

Government figures showing the average rates of commission and brokerage paid on the total fire business and on the total casualty business of the Canadian companies, and on the Canadian business of the other companies operating in Canada under Dominion registry, are published in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. The latest figures available are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, when the average rate of commission and brokerage paid by the Canadian companies on their total fire business was 25.46 per cent of premiums written, compared with 24.93 per cent in 1944, and on their casualty business it was 23.29 per cent in 1945, compared with 23.56 per cent

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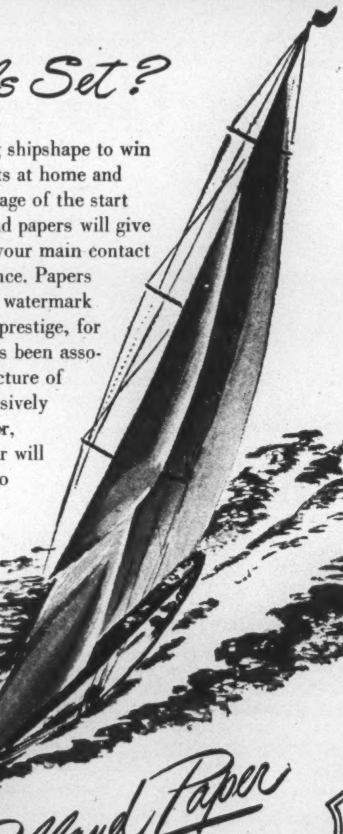
All Sails Set?



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This applies to coverage for fire or other hazards on property wherever situated, as well as accident and other protection for the individual wherever he may travel.

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FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1946
Assets $17,994,389
Liabilities to the Public $12,158,563
Capital $1,400,000
Surplus above Capital $4,435,825
Losses paid since organization $148,244,095

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in 1944. The average rate paid by the British companies on their fire business in Canada in 1945 was 27.10 per cent, compared with 26.73 per cent in 1944, and on their casualty business in Canada it was 24.42 per cent, compared with 24.76 per cent in 1944. The average rate paid by United States and other foreign companies on their fire business in Canada in 1945 was 25.36 per cent, compared with 25.70 per cent in 1944, and on their casualty business in Canada it was 23.25 per cent in 1945, compared with 23.28 per cent in 1944.

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 31)

other underground equipment are being salvaged, before the mine is allowed to flood, and will be offered for sale. The mill, however, is being kept intact for the time being and it is possible that arrangements may be made to use it for treating ore from neighboring properties. Noranda Mines and Anglo-Huronian acquired control of Omega from Castle-Trethewey Mines in 1944. A geological study was carried out last year in search of new ore in an effort to extend the life of the mine.

Approximately 12 miles of diamond drilling has been completed to date by 35 companies operating in Balmer township, Red Lake area, according to a preliminary report on the geology of the township released by the Ontario Department of Mines. The report covers the work of the 1946 field season and was written by E. O. Chisholm, of the temporary staff of the Geological Branch, and he points out that extensive development work has been done in the township, 2½ miles east of the town of Red Lake. Owing to the heavy overburden exploration was largely carried out by diamond drilling. Two of the companies, Campbell Red Lake Mines and Dickenson Red Lake Mines are now proceeding with underground work. Twenty of the properties have completed geophysical surveys, and vertical aerial photographs of the entire area have been taken. Mr. Chisholm examined the drill cores in detail, correlated the geology as mapped by individual companies, and compiled the data on a map with a scale of 1,000 feet to the inch. Gold, according to the report, is the only mineral mined in the area.

The effect of parity and rising costs has very seriously affected all the gold operations of Ventures Limited, as well as its nickel subsidiary, T. Lindsley, president, states in the annual report for 1946, and points out it is fortunate the directors had the foresight, a number of years ago, to diversify the field of the company through holdings in Eureka, Frobisher and others. Owing to conditions prevailing last year, dividends from associated companies were on a reduced scale. Net profit of $210,013 equalled 11.7 cents per share, compared with $511,043 or 28 cents per share in 1945. Dividends paid last year totalled $357,483. During the year, minor amounts of sales were made of Falconbridge, La Luz and Sherritt Gordon shares, with the proceeds used to assist in the financing of Frobisher Limited and Metal Hydrides Inc. Holdings in Amalgamated Larder and Opemiska were sold to the Hoyle Mining Company at the market price in exchange for treasury shares of that company. The biggest individual change in the portfolio was in Consolidated Beattie. Additions to holdings included American Nepheline, Frobisher, Hoyle and Metal Hydrides. The balance sheet shows accounts receivable of $17,209, mining shares at cost (quoted market value $70,257) $36,977, interest in subsidiary and associated companies (at not more than cost) $11,691,694, shareholdings in and advances to associated companies $3,480,201, mining claims etc., $106,137, and a number of other items amounting to $122,661, making a total of $15,454,882. Current liabilities were $939,682, of which a bank loan and overdraft account for $871,664.

All equipment for the construction of the 125-ton mill at the property of Kenville Gold Mines, near Nelson, Kootenay district of British Columbia, has been purchased and ground broken for the foundations. It is planned to have construction proceed as rapidly as possible and hopes are that it will be in operation by early fall. It is estimated approximately 100,000 tons, grading from 0.32 oz. to 0.45 oz. of gold per ton, has been indicated in the explored zones. The amount of $300,000 estimated to bring the property into production, has been subscribed for in the form of a loan. The lenders under the agreement shareholders will be asked to approve are Quebec Gold Mining Corporation and Noranda Mines. The loan is repayable before December 31, 1950, and earnings are to be applied to retirement of the debt as rapidly as they become available.

The mill at Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec—the first new mine to come into production since the war—is now treating 275 tons of ore daily, Pierre Beauchemin, president, states, and preliminary results are described as entirely satisfactory. With the installation of two more filters, delivery of which was considerably delayed, a material increase in the milling rate will occur. It is expected a milling rate of 500 to 600 tons will be reached this fall. Completion of all underground stations with related services is scheduled for June when the cages now being used to raise ore will be replaced by skips which will be able to handle all milling requirements up to 1,000 tons per day. According to mine advice, the "B" ore zone, now under development and removal on the 2nd level (375-feet) is considerably better in width and value than was previously calculated.

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Eastern Canadian Department, Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Sicks' BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 72) of 20 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of May, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta,
May 13th, 1947.

Unclaimed Dividends

of Burns & Co. Limited are being held for delivery to certain shareholders because:

- They have changed their addresses and have not advised the Company or its Transfer Agent; or
- They hold original issue Preferred and Common shares of the Company and have not exchanged their certificates for the new Class "B" shares.

Holders of fractional shares of the Company in bearer form, which do not carry dividend rights, should acquire sufficient additional fractional shares to make up one full share. These will be exchanged by National Trust Company Limited for a registered certificate in the applicant's name, and will thereafter carry dividend rights.

Exchange of original Preference and Common shares for Class "B" stock and changes of address are made by National Trust Company Limited at 20 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ontario, the Transfer Agent.

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Calgary, Alberta

THE Casualty Company of Canada

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Subject to prior sale or withdrawal, War Assets Corporation invites offers to purchase for a number of aircraft and/or Link Trainers of the types, at the prices and subject to the conditions stated below. All the aircraft will require overhaul and/or modification depending on their condition before being eligible for Certificate of Airworthiness in accordance with Department of Transport standards. They will also need servicing before ferrying permits to overhaul bases can be obtained.

ANSON V

Twin-engine, wooden construction, low wing monoplane, powered by Pratt & Whitney Wasp Jr. R985-AN12B and R985-AN14B engines, and equipped with Hamilton Standard or Hoover Constant Speed Propellers. Adaptable for light feeder airline work, passenger and cargo or executive transport work.

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Single engine, low wing monoplane, previously used as an advance trainer. Tubular fuselage construction, metal wings, and retractable undercarriage. Powered by Pratt & Whitney R1340-AN1 or commercial designation S3H1, 550 h.p. engines. Adaptable for executive work or sportsman pilot.

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Service Type "E" and British Type "D" are equipped with all blind flying instruments, desks, and recorders, less wind-drift attachments. These machines will operate on 250 or 115 volt, 50-60 cycle power only. Power cycles other than as referred to require the assistance of power converters.

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Single engine, low wing monoplane, fabric covered tubular metal fuselage with plywood covered wooden wings. Equipped with plexiglass coupe top canopy, landing flaps, fully swivelling tail wheel, fixed undercarriage. Powered by Ranger 200 h.p. in-line engine. Subject to centre Front Spar modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for private ownership, club or school use, or light executive transport.

Priced at $650.00

LOCATION

These aircraft and Link Trainers are at various locations throughout Canada and persons wishing to inspect or determine locations should make known their requirements to the Chief of Aircraft Sales Division, War Assets Corporation, 4095 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 6, P.Q.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Offers to purchase any or all of the above described Aircraft and/or Link Trainers are invited subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Corporation shall have the right to accept or to reject any or all offers in whole or in part.
(b) If an offer is accepted, sale will be on an "as is-where is" basis, without warranty of any kind (except as to the Crown's title), and will be subject to the other usual Sales Conditions of the Corporation.
(c) On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full.
(d) Purchasers will be required to take delivery of the aircraft and/or Link Trainers sold at their own expense within a time limit set by the Corporation.

Offers should be addressed to the Chief of Aircraft Sales Division, War Assets Corporation, 4095 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 6, P.Q.

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION

(This advertisement supersedes former advertisements, if any, covering the above-mentioned aircraft and Link Trainers)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Windsor Editor Who Decried B.C.'s Apples Now in the Dog-House

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

WHEREVER the editor of the Windsor *Star* decides to spend his holidays, it had better not be in the Okanagan.

He would be a most unwelcome person, for he has committed an unpardonable sin. He has maligned the product of which the district is most proud, the famous McIntosh Red apple, and by so doing raised the blood pressure of all growers 17 points, more or less.

The editor used the cut direct in his deliberate affront. He did not hedge or mince words or search for palatable synonyms. Brazenly he wrote, in part:

"Those mealy, juiceless, tasteless things that come out of British Columbia aren't apples. They're boiled potatoes that somehow got into apple skins. Perhaps they're all right when you can't get anything better, but they're not all right when you want the best.

"How the McIntosh Red got its reputation is a mystery. It has a skin as tough as cellophane, and often a vinegary flavor. Beside it, the tree-ripened Nova Scotia Red Astrakhan is like a young fryer beside an old rooster."

There is much more along this uncomplimentary line, from which it is clear the irascible editor is a misanthrope rather than a pomologist. He needs setting right, and there has been no lack of volunteers to do the job.

Many of the British Columbia newspapers have given him a few paragraphs of wholesome advice, and the correspondence columns have been filled with protests. Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, deputy minister of mines and resources, and commissioner of the Northwest Territories (neither of which department has anything to do with fruit), has written a semi-diplomatic letter in which he suggests that the Windsor critic was probably suffering from an overdose of sour grape juice when he penned his diatribe.

Dr. Keenleyside rather spoils his verbal spanking by admitting that sometimes B.C. apples are tasteless when they appear on eastern tables "and are like a tightly packed bag of wet sawdust in a toughish plastic skin," but this applies more to the Delicious than to the McIntosh Red.

Surprisingly enough, few of the defenders of the reputation of the B.C. fruit touch on the real cause of the lack of flavor when the apples are marketed in the east. In a letter to me, months before the Windsor editor suffered his great disappointment, A. K. Loyd, president of B.C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., said the fault was almost wholly with the wholesalers and retailers, and not with the growers and shippers.

"We send out from 10 to 12 million packages gathered from an area 200 miles long and 200 miles wide," he says, "and we exercise extreme care in selecting, packing, and shipping.

"When the consumer receives apples from which the delicate flavor is missing, the trouble can usually be traced to the fruit having been stored at too high a temperature. Apples should be kept as close to freezing point as possible, but the average retailer's store room is approximately 60 degrees, which is definitely detrimental."

Now you know, Mr. Windsor *Star* man—and apple sauce to you!

Protests and Grievances

One hundred ranchers at the annual meeting of the Cariboo Cattlemen's Association passed a resolution protesting against the "excessive taxation through over-valuation of land." They contend that meadows sold by the Government at $5 per acre are taxed on a valuation of $17 per acre immediately after purchase.

Another grievance against the Government concerns the difficulty of collecting indemnity for cattle killed by P.G.E. trains. The railway is owned by the province, and the Railway Act debars individuals from prosecuting for losses. Most of the line from Squamish to Quesnel is unfenced, and much of it runs through open range country.

In 1946 British Columbia shipped 66,678 head of cattle to market, a decrease of 6,583 from the record year of 1945. The average for the past five years was 60,729, with almost one half from the Cariboo and most of the remainder from the Kamloops-Douglas Lake district.

Prices on the whole have been very satisfactory, running from 8½ cents per pound for common cows to 14½ cents for choice steers.

Strictly Legal

"Yo! ho! ho! and a Bottle of Rum!" That's nothing compared to the 6,000,000 tots that have come to British Columbia from the British West Indies in the hold of the good ship Cedar Rapids Victory. Victoria received 226 puncheons, and Vancouver a like quantity. Each puncheon holds 100 gallons, aged four years in Demerara before shipment. There was a hallowed tradition that rum wasn't at its best unless it was aged at the London Rum Docks, but the war blitz did away with that theory when it did away with the docks.

Rum is one of the favorite strong drinks of British Columbia, even if it isn't what it used to be. In the puncheons it is 35 per cent over-proof, but before it is sold it is watered down to 30 per cent under-proof. That means, roughly, that every 100 gallons of rum in the cask is boosted to 190 gallons in the bottle. Experienced topers look on this as a sacrilege, but it is strictly legal.

The Government does more than water rum. It taxes without mercy. When a purchaser pays $5.25 for a bottle of imported whisky, $2.47 goes into the provincial treasury, $1.60 goes to the Federal treasury, and the distiller gets $1.18 gross. A bottle of domestic rye costs $3.70, of which Victoria gets $1.53, Ottawa $1.34, and the distillery 83 cents.

Wednesday Closing

Wednesday closing is subject matter for endless arguments in Vancouver. At present most of the downtown stores remain closed all day, but the owners are by no means unanimous in its support. The clerks are.

An employees group obtained 110,000 signatures to a petition for Wednesday closing, including thousands from persons who do their shopping on Wednesdays, and a generous proportion of repeaters. Pickets parade in front of open stores and give customers the glassy eye, but so far there have been no tests of bodily strength.

The moral effect, however, has been strong enough to make some of the storekeepers change their attitude, if not their opinion, and their places of business no longer open on Wednesday mornings. The afternoon half-holiday has been observed for a long time, but 300 stores are open in the morning; in addition to food stores, drug stores, and special categories.

Nine hundred retailers favor all-day closing. Among those opposed are most of the beauty parlor owners, 68 hairdresser shops, a majority of the furriers, the Automotive Transport Association, the Restaurant Association, the Hotels Association, a number of jewellers, stationers and souvenir shopkeepers, and generally those trades that cater largely to tourists.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which for a time kept open Wednesday morning but closed earlier than the other department stores on other days, so that employees worked the same number of hours as their opposite numbers, has suggested a five-day week for employees, with a six-day week for the store. While this might be feasible for a concern employing several hundred, it is deemed impractical for the small place with only five or six clerks.

The citizens will have an opportunity to express their views at a plebiscite to be taken in June.

THAT'S the unanimous verdict of typists in every office equipped with the new "Office Specialty" Aluminum Posture Chairs.

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They were able to make these additions because last fall Mr. Thompson drove to town to see his bank manager. He knew about the nice little business the Thompsons had built up; a bank loan was quickly arranged.

Now the Thompsons can handle more tourists and increase their income. At the same time Canada will benefit from the extra tourist dollars they take in.

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